The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMORIES OF ME.

When others' smiles shall woo thee,
And pleasures still pursue me;
When hope's bright dreams have vanished
Across life's marshy lea—
Like strains of music stealing,
Unto thy soul appealing,
With every tender feeling,
Will be memories of me.

Yet not in grief nor anguish,
Would I love, have the languish,
But kindly, and with pleasure,
Think of all our happy days—
Of hours that fled so gladly,
Enjoyed by us so madly
That e'en their memory sadly
Brings thoughts of love and me.

Oh I wilt thou then remember
As fades the dying ember,
When life no longer lingers
In the once bright, sparkling flame.
That none e'er loved so dearly,
And clung to thee so nearly,
As he whose name has merely
Become a memory?

Anecdotes of Washington and Andre.

Many years ago I made my first visit to Washington's head-quarters at old Tappan Town, about half a mile from the "Seventy-six House." The ancient edifice was more than a hundred and twenty years old, and, although built of stone, seemed almost tottering to its fall. It had had four roofs, one on the top of the other, and from the first lower layer of cedar shingles I selected powdering specimens which pulled out easily, and have them now among my Revolutionary relics.

I entered with my friend, whose guest I was at the time, and who was a resident of the immediate neighborhood. We were courteously welcomed by its then occupants, two elderly ladies who were born in the house.

Nothing could be in more perfect keeping with the mansion than these two venerable women. Their name was Ver Bruyck; and I was the more interested in them because I had recently become acquainted in New York with a relative of theirs of the same name, a promising young painter, who was fast increasing his reputation as a very natural artist and a keen observer of the picturesque. One of his most admired sketches, I soon saw, was a most life-like picture of this same old house.

One of the two ladies was over eighty years old, and her sister was seventy-five. They were very lively for persons so aged and were obligingly communicative.

"Did you ever see General Washington?" I inquired of the oldest old lady.

"Oh, yes—many and many a time," she answered, "in this very room. He often used to hold me in his lap. I remember it just as well as if it was but yesterday; he was a lovely man, General Washington was. And here," she continued, going to and opening a wide cupboard, "he used to keep his things.' These blue and white chaney cups and saasers he used to drink out of; and here's the very bowl he used to make his wine sangaree into; and they used to pass it round from one officer to another when they'd come to see him; and they helped themselves. He seen a good deal of company, General Washington did."

"Did you ever see Major Andre?" I asked.

"Oh, yes—more'n fifty times. He was a beautiful man. He kissed me twice. I was a little girl then. I seen him the very morning they took him on to the top of the hill to hang him. The day before, in the morning, I took him up some handsome ripe peaches. He thanked me so kind, and broke one of 'em open and put it into his mouth, and tasted of it; but somehow or 'nother, he dind't seem to have no appetite."

I asked how General Washington seemed to feel on the occasion.

"Oh, he must have felt dreadful! He walked back'ards and for'ards all the morning in this very room; and I hearn Pop Blauvelt say that he never see him feel so bad afore. He kept looking at his watch every now and then, and was uneasy till the time had come and Major Andre was hung. I seen Major Andre myself, when he was a swinging' in the air; and I seen him when he was dug up and took away; so did you, Polly, too, didn't you?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Way They Talk.

On Sunday morning Alfred Cowles, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, an Ohio man from the Western Reserve, arrived in Chicago from New York, merry as a lark. He had purchased a new four cylinder press, and type, paper and material in abundance, and was greatly moved by the earnestness of the Eastern people and the enthusiasm of their sympathy.

The meeting between Medilland Cowles was youngish and warm.

"Joe," said Cowles, "how long will it take us to get the town back.

"From five to seven years will, I think, see everything in order as it was," said Med ll. "We shall have $50,000,000 of insurance money, our railways centering here have invested in our fortunes from $300,000 000 to $400,000,000; nature and geography are with us, we have enough brick left to begin a good deal of a city, and we shall have extensions and credit unlimited.

This from a man who thinks his firm has lost $800,000.

FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Traces of Human Habitations in the Yorkshire Caves.

An interesting account of recent explorations of the Yorkshire caves in England is contributed to Macmillan's Magazine, by W. Boyd Dawkins, F. R. S. Mr. Dawkins demonstrates that these caves had human habitants five thousand years ago. He says that the Victoria cave was inhabitated at two different times, by people in two different states of civilization. Nor are we without a clue to the approximate date of the older occupation. The debris fallen from the cliff on the Roman Celtic stratum is two feet in thickness, and has accumulated since the middle of the eighth century, or in about twelve hundred years; while that below is not less than six feet thick, and therefore probably took three times as long, or three thousand six hundred years. In other words, the interval between the Roman Celtic and the Neolithic occupations, if measured by the present rate of disintegration of the cliff connot be less than 3,600 years, and the date of the latter will be removed back about 5,000 years from the present time. The accuracy of the calculation is indeed injured by the possibility that the Winter cold was more intense, and the splitting action of the frost greater in the pre than in post-Roman times. Nevertheless, the change from the arctic severity of the post glacial Winter to the present climate of Britain has been so gradual that it may be assumed to have been very small in so short a time as 5,000 years. The only assumption, is that the rate of the disintegration of the cliff before the fourth century after Christ, was about the same as it has been since that time. This mode of estimating the interval does not pretend to any scientific accurency, but is merely useful in affording the means of forming some idea of the lapse of time out of the reach of history.

The clay which forms the basis of the plateau and fills the cave, has up to the present time yielded no traces of man or beast. The even stratification, and the lines of calcareous matter by which it is separated into layers as thin as the leaves of a book, show that it was the deposit of water more or less in a state of rest, and hurrying violently along, as in the water flowing from the cave into the ravine, or from the ravine into the cave; both of which hypotheses imply the presence of a barrier in the ravine sixty or seventy feet high, or up to the water level in the cave, or that the ravine itself had been subsequently excavated.

A descent was made in the spring of 1870, in which Mr. Birkbeck took the lead. The apparatus employed was a windlass supported on two bulks of timber, and a bucket, with a defense for the head, sufficiently large to hold two people, and two guiding ropes to prevent the revolution of the bucket in mid-air. There was also a party of navvies to look after the mechanical contrivances, and two ladders about eight feet long to provide for contingencies at the bottom.

Mr. Dawkings says:

Thirteen of us went down, including three ladies. As we descended the fissures gradually narrowed, until at the bottom it was not more than ten feet wide. The actual vertical descent was one hundred and ninety-eight feet, after running the gauntlet of the waterfall we landed in the bed of the stream, which hurried downwards over large boulders of limestone and lost itself in the darkness of a large cave, about seventy feet high. We traced it downward through pools and rapids to the first waterfall of about twenty feet. This obstacle prevented most of the party going further, for the ladders were too short to reach the bottom. By lashing them together, however, and letting them down, we wereable to reach the first round with the aid of a rope, and to cross over the deep pool at the bottom. Thence we went on downward through smaller waterfalls and rapids, until we arrived at a descent into a chamber, where the roar of water was deafening. Down to this point the daylight glimmered feebly, but here our torches made but little impression on the darkness. One of the party volunteered to go down with a rope, and was suddenly immersed in a deep pool; the rest, profiting by his misadventure, managed to cling on to small points of rock, and eventually to reach the door of the chamber.

IN THE DEPTHS.

We stood at last on the lowest accessible points of the cave, about three hundred feet from the surface. It was indeed, one of the most remarkable sights that could possibly be imagined. Besides the waterfall down which we came, a powerful stream poured out of a cave too far up for the torches to penetrate the darkness, and fell into a deep pool in the middle of the floor, causing such a powerful current of air that all our torches were blown out except one. The two streams eventually united, and disappeared in a small, black, circling pool, which completely barred further progress. The floor of the pot and the cave was strewn with masses of limestone rounded by the action of the streams; and the water channels were smoothed, and grooved, and polished in a most extraordinary way, by the silt and stones carried along by the current. Some of the layers of limestone were jet black, and others of a light fawn color, and as the strata were nearly horizontal, the alternation of colors gave a very peculiar effect to the walls. Beneath each waterfall was a pool more or less deep, and here and there in the bed of the streams were holes, drilled in the rocks by stones whirled around by the force of the water. High up, one of the present reach of the water, were old channels, which had evidently been water courses before the pot and cave had been cut to their present level. In the sides of the pot there are two vertical grooves reaching very nearly from the top to the bottom, which are unmistakably the work of ancient waterfalls. There was no stalactite, but everywhere the water was wearing away the rock and enlarging the cave. We found our way back without any difficulty, a small passage on the right hand side enabling us to avoid the very unpleasant task of scrambling up two of the waterfalls. We arrived finally at the top, after about five hours' work in the cave wet to the skin. We had very little trouble in making this descent, because of the completeness of Mr. Birkbeck's preparations; but we could fully realize what a dangerous feat the first explorers performed when they ventured into an unknown chasm comparatively compared. The very name "Hein Pot,"—Hellan Pot, or Mouth of Hell, testifies to the awe with which the Angles looked down into its recesses. On the Ordnance maps it is wrongly printed Alum Pot.

DESTRUCTIVE AGENCIES.

Such as this is the interior of one of those great natural laboratories in which water is wearing away the solid rock, either hollowing it into caves or cutting it into ravines. At the bottom of Heln Pot it was impossible not to realize that the enormous chasm had been formed by the same action as that by which it been deepened before our very eyes. It was manifestly merely a portion of the vast cave into which it led which had been deprived of its roof, and opened to the light of heaven. The bridge was merely a fragment of the roof which happened to fall upon two ledges. The rounded masses of rock at the bottom are fragments that have fallen probably within comparatively modern times. The absence of stalactites proves that the destructive action is still going on.

PESHTIGO.

A Correspondent's Account of the Wisconsin Horror.

(Menosha, Wis., Letter to the Cleveland Leader.)

I have just returned from what was once Peshtigo, whither I went yesterday, that I might be able to give to the readers of the Leader a correct account of the destruction of that place. The village was situated on Peshtigo river, seven miles from Green Bay. It was a nice little town of about two thousand inhabitants, quite regularly laid out, had fine hotels, stores, churches, schools, etc., besides the large factory owned by the Peshtigo Manufacturing Company, a sash, door and blind factory also owned by the same company, who owned nearly every building in the town. The factory was devoted to the manufacture of pails, tubs, broom-handles, etc., and gave employment to about seven hundred hands in the different branches.

The town is nearly surrounded by fine forests, the suburban portions being built "among the pines." The inhabitants have for the past ten days been fighting fire in the woods, trying to save the town, and had settled down into a feeling of comparative security since the woods on all sides had been more or less burned over.

On Sunday night they were wakened from this feeling of security by a noise like distant thunder, which increased in volume until the crash of falling trees and the roar of the wind and fire could be plainly heard. Soon after a tornado burst upon the town, unroofing a number of buildings, and quickly followed by a sheet of flame, extending the whole length of the village and far beyond each way. In an instant the whole exposed side of the place was in flames. Men, women and children rushed into the street, and surrounded by fire on all sides, were soon either smothered or burned to death. In the less exposed portions the people fled to the river, and jumping in, many were drowned. Some saved their lives by keeping their bodies under water, and once in a while putting their heads under as the heat became insupportable. Others took refuge in wells and cisterns and were saved. Quite a large portion of the inhabitants ran to a field to the leeward of the fire, and by lying on the ground were saved, although some of these were badly burned. There is but one house left standing, and this is isolated and lately built of green lumber.

As near as can at present be ascertained two hundred and fifty lives have been lost, mostly women and children. Although a good many men have perished, there are seventy-five who are badly burned, many of whom will die, and nearly all are more or less burned. The destruction has been so complete that the streets cannot be traced, all being covered with sand which was swept in great clouds by the tornado. In some instances bodies have been found completely covered by sand.

I could fill columns with the heartrending incidents of this conflagration, but will only give a few as illustrative of the rest. In one instance a man took his family and fled to the bridge spanning the river. The bridge was soon on fire, and the poor unfortunate family were nearly roasted alive and then jumped into the river and were drowned. A woman, on seeing the fire approaching, put her little girl, a child of six years, in a well which was nearly dry, and ran to the river herself for security. The woman was saved, and, as soon as she could, found out the locality, and her joy was so great at finding the little one alive and well that she swooned, and on recovering clasped her child in her arms and ran off crying for joy.

Too few, alas, were so fortunate. In many cases whole families have perished. In other cases men have lost their families, they being, at the time of the fire, working to save the factories. In other instances men perished in their endeavor to save their families. In one case to which my attention was called, a little boy of seven years is the only surviving member of a numerous family.

As soon as the fire had sufficiently subsided all that were able went to the relief of the sufferers. Blackened, charred corpes were lying in every direction, with their clothing, as a general thing, nearly or quite burned off. Many dead bodies were found in the river and many more have since been recovered. A number have died from their bruises, while others are crippled or fearfully disfigured.

The most imaginative mind cannot begin to realize the fearful calamity, much less my poor pen to describe it. The shrieks and groans of the dying and of those who had lost near and dear friends; the ghastly aspect of the blackened corpses; the shocking appearance of many who, badly burned and almost destitute of clothing, were running they knew not where; others in the last agonies of death, made a picture too horrid for contemplation. The sufferers have all been taken to Green Bay and other towns, where they will be entirely cared for, as hospitality is one of the marked traits of the West.

The loss to the Peshtigo Company, who owned the factories and most of the town, besides large pine lands, is estimated at three million dollars, besides the loss of their extensive warehouses in Chicago.

Hennekaunee, a town of seven or eight hundred inhabitants, is all destroyed but three houses. Fortunately, no lives were lost here.

Marnette is also nearly all destroyed.

Business in this section is partially suspended. All the saw-mills and factories at Oshkosh, Fon du Lac and other neighboring towns are stopped by an order of the authorities.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

PARIS AND CHICAGO.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

O bird, with a crimson wing
And a brand in thy glowing beak,
Why didst thou flutter o'er seas to bring
A woe that we dare not speak?

By the light of a flaming sword
Did the beautiful Queen of the East
Behold the awful avenging word,
And drink the blood of the feast.

Her fires went out on the hearth,
And the glory of Paris has fled;
Could her maddening wiles and unseemly mirth
Unstop the ears of the dead?

Did out of her ashes arise
This bird with a flaming crest,
That over the ocean, unhindered, flies,
With a scourge for the Queen of the West?

See homes at its bidding fall:
At its fiery, fierce attack!
While the fiends of the air hold carnival
In the light of its lurid track!

The joys that were held so dear,
In the glow of its breath expire;
While treasures and palaces disappear,
Consumed by its vengeful ire!

Fly hence, on the wing of flame,
O bird! for thy work is done;
And the Queens of a different clime and name
In their ruin and grief are one.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Overwhelmed by Smoke and Pursued by Flames—The Terrible Fire Fiend of the North Woods—Great Distress.

Mr. James Langworth of St. Charles, Saginaw county, Michigan, thus detailes his experience concerning the fire in that district to the Detroit Free Press:

Mr. Langworth states that he lived about four miles south of St. Charles, owning a farm of ninety acres. He had four stacks of hay near his barns, six acres of corn in the shock, a stack of wheat, thirty bushels of threshed wheat and various farming implements, all of which were converted to ashes Monday morning.

During the greater part of last week the smoke in Longworth's locality was so dense and suffing that he was at times unable to discern any object twenty feet away. Two weeks ago he sent his wife and two children to friends in Canada for a short visit, and this fact probably saved their lives. The husband was not apprehensive of danger to his property until Sunday, when the flames were within a mile of his place, with the wind rather driving them away from him. Great clouds of smoke settled down on everything, making it dangerous for even one familiar with the locality to wander far from home, every object taking on a strange look to mislead his steps. The farmer had a cow and several head of young stock, and these were suffering so terribly from the smoke that he turned them loose on Sunday afternoon to care for themselves. They started off in the direction of the village, but probably perished in company with scores of other domestic animals. Langworth's well had been without water for a week, and his only resource was a small creek about forty rods from the house. By digging a hole in the bed of the stream about a barrel of water would collect during the day, and this he was using for drinking and cooking purpose.

Just before dark, Sunday night, Langworth states that his yard was almost overrun with rabbits, woodchucks, coons and other small animals, while more than a hundred squirrls were to be seen about the house and barns. The animals moved about in a stupid way, blinded by the smoke, and would hardly move away when approached.

There was no sleep for the farmer that night. It was as much as he could do to breathe, the smoke creeping in and filling the house until his lamp could scarcely be seen across the room. Soon after midnight he ascertained that the wind had changed and freshened, and in an hour more he could hear the hoarse roar of the fire and the terrible crashings of the giant trees as they toppled over. Between his place and the fire was a swamp nearly half a mile across, and he had great hopes that this would act as a guard to prevent the further spreading of the flames. In one sense it did. The fire did not sweep across it, but ate its way around it, the wind seeming to fan the flames each way, and when the farmer's clock marked the hour of six Monday morning the smoke was so dense and the roar of the fire so loud that he decided to leave. Having little money to care for, and being poor in household goods, he decided to make the attempt to save some of the bedding. Taking some small articles, as photographs, a small picture or two, the family bible and his faithful clock, Langworth placed them on a feather tick, wrapped this up in a blanket, and was ready to go. Stepping out doors to take an observation, he found that he could not see ten feet in any direction, and the air was as hot as the atmosphere of an engine room.

As he stood near his door, peering this way and that, a great flame suddenly shot up from his barn and hay stacks. As he returned for his bundle, thousands of sparks and scores of burning twigs and branches swept in at the open door, and he leaped out and ran for his life. There is a wagon road from Langworth's place to the village, and he sought this means of escape. Behind him were the roaring flames, sweeping everything before them, and traveling so fast that he had to strain every nerve to keep ahead. Where the fire met with an open space or a small swamp, its progress was checked for a moment, and the farmer could get clear of the flying sparks. But no obstacle could long stop the progress of the flames. What they could not burn they would leap over until they caught a mass of grass or a heap of leaves, and in a moment the fire was eating each way and progressing forward nearly as fast as a man could run. Almost stifled, his throat so parched that he could not swallow, and his lungs feeling as if a knife was at work there, Langworth stumbled forward, scarcely hoping to make his escape. What he expected soon occurred. The flames which had been sweeping down from another direction suddenly jumped across the road in front of him, half a dozen trees flaming up at once. Behind was the main fire, to the right was a solid sheet of flames, and the only avenue of escape was to plunge into the woods, already taking fire, on the left side.

It was now a race for life, with the chances against escape. Turning to the left the farmer hoped that by making a sharp run for it he hoped he might head off the fire, turn its path and again reach the road. He had almost accomplished this object, when he encountered a "swale" of considerable extent, and found that he must turn toward the main fire and endeavor to work around the "swale" before the flames should reach it. Sparks and cinders were falling all around him. The ground was covered with dry leaves, the wind sweeping through the trees in gusts, and several times Langworth had to leap over the running flames. In one of his leaps he tripped and fell, plunging headlong into soft mud and water. This was a most fortunate occurrence for him, as his clothing had already been scorched by the flames. He ran forward at his greatest speed, hearing the fire roaring on all sides, and when he reached the end of the marsh the flames were only a few rods away, the flames blistering his cheeks as he passed around the swamp and struck the high ground.

In turning and twisting, and bewildered by the smoke, he had lost all knowledge of the country, and now ran forward with but the one idea of keeping in advance of the fire. As the forest was here more open, and the leaves had been well cleaned off by the wind, he was not so closely pressed. Almost every moment he ran across wild animals, all fleeing for a place of safety, and losing their fear of man in the general desire to escape the more relentless foe pressing behind. At length Langworth passed beyond the roar of the flames, and felt that he had escaped the fate which for a time seemed certain. He knew not which way he was traveling, and cared not so long as he could keep in advance of the fire. The smoke was so thick that he had to press forward like one blindfolded. Falling into holes, stumbling over logs, he pushed on, and was at length clear of the woods. He found the fire everywhere. Stumps were blazing, logs smouldering, trees and shrubs burning, and the short grass and dry turf was being eaten up as if it was dry peat. He had to pick his way between and around the lesser fires, making detours where the fences were blazing, and at last arrived at the outskirts of St. Charles, to find every man and woman at the limits, to fight for the salvation of their homes.

Every dollar possessed by Langworth, except in real estate, was swept away by the flames. The clothing he had on was so scorched that it could be picked to pieces with the fingers, and he had at least a score of blisters on his face and hands. But his loss is small compared with that of others. As he states, the flames have swept for miles, burning barns, fences, haystacks, houses and sheds, reducing many a farmer from wealth and plenty to almost absolute beggary. The flames stop at nothing. They travel with the wind, against it, and make a scene of desolation in their route. Hundreds of cattle and sheep have been smothered or roasted, and the fury of the flames has almost blotted some localities out of recognition. Langworth states that great distress already prevails among the unfortunate people, and that the hand of charity must be liberally extended to prevent still greater suffering.

A Family Incident.

(From the Chillicothe Constitution.)

A gentleman who went to California from Daviess county, Mo., twenty years ago, returned recently to visit a married daughter. He went to her residence, and giving a fictitious name, he began asking his daughter questions about her parents, and as to the probability of her knowing her father after so long a separation. "Know him," she replied, "why, I'd know him as far off as I could see him!" She then proceeded to describe him as he appeared twenty years ago, and grew eloquent in her praise of the beauty of his jet black hair, his stately walk, and his voice, added she, "I'll never forget that; I'll know that voice when I hear it in Heaven!" The gentleman was so overcome with his emotions that he could sham no longer, but clasping his daughter in his arms, he proceeded to administer a shower of kisses, much to the bewilderment of her husband, who happened to step into the room just at that moment. He soon comprehended the situation, however, as did also several grandchildren of the returned Californian, and soon there was a joyous time in that household. The father had grown gray and corpulent, but his daughter vowed she would have known him had he worn the same suit of clothes that he left in. The gentleman is a respectable and wealthy citizen of Tulare county, California, Yancy B. Stokes, Esq., and the incident we have related occurred just above the Missouri line, in Decatur county, Iowa, the present residence of his daughter. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. a few weeks since, at the Harry House, in this city, where he informed us that he was just in from California for the purpose of visiting his relatives in Daviess co., Mo., and his daughter and son-in-law in Decatur county, Iowa, but we did not think at the time that his visit to "the States" could furnish us the materials for this pleasant item.

Sudden Death of an Aged Couple.

Mr. William Bandel, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Bandel, both died yesterday, within seven hours of each other, at the residence of their son, Mr. S. L. Bandel, No. 267 North Broadway. Mr. Bandel was in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife in her eighty-fourth, and they had been married sixty-seven years. The wife had been quite active until within the past few days, and died at ten A. M., yesterday, rather suddenly. Mr. Bandel had kept his usual good health until Saturday night when he was suddenly attacked with paralysis, and died at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, seven hours after the death of his wife. Mr. Bandel was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and dined with the association in Baltimore, on the 12th of September last. He was one of five brothers who served in defense of the city, all in one company. For many years he was extensively engaged in the boot and shoe business on Centre Market space and was much respected. The funeral of the aged couple will take place from the Methodist Protestant Church, corner Fayette and Aisquith streets, this afternoon, and thence the bodies will be taken to Baltimore Cemetery for interment.—Balt. Sun. 16th.

INDIAN SUMMER.

At the open window I sit and see
The gorgeous clouds that are passing by,
And the soft south air is bringing to me
Perfume as sweet as in June buds lie;
Even the bees are humming to-day,
And I catch the sound of children at play.

Did I not see the changing leaves
Brilliant in coloring as the sky,
And the reapers binding their golding sheaves,
I would say the summer had not gone by,
It would seem if nature had paused to think,
Before it should reach October's brink.

But with every breath of the scented breeze
There is rustling down a withered leaf,
And I hear the sighing among the trees
That is like a prelude to a grief—
And though the sun shines with a splendor like June,
By this I should know 'tis a fall afternoon.

At the open window I sit and see
Clouds that are passing—hopes that are past;
And the soft South air is bringing to me
Memories crowding thick and fast;
And some of the dreams I recall to-day
Are swept like the withered leaves rustling away.

At the open window I still remain,
And my soul is vainly trying to see
Over the losses—on to the gain—
Knowing how much that gain would be.
Teach me, oh teach me, how to wait
For the summer so endless—Heaven so great.

VARIETIES.

THE subscriptions for the Chicago Fund now aggregate $5,000,000.

A DOCTOR'S motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

WHY is a woman always making a noise? Because she's generally in a bustle.

IT is sweet to have friends you can trust, and convenient sometimes to have friends who are not afraid to trust you.

ONE of the coats sent to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union to be forwarded to Chicago, was labelled "My wedding coat."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "I am violently opposed to ardent speerits as a beveridge, but for manufacturin' purposes I think that a little of it tastes good."

ON State street, Chicago, is posted the following: "Wm. Kerfoot opened at 89 Union Park Place. Everything gone but wife, babies and energy."

THE Savannah (Ga.) Common Council appropriates one thousand dollars to the use of Chicago, regretting that the depressed condition of the financial affairs of the city forbids an appropriation of a larger sum.

THERE is comfort yet for us poor folks. A Western paper says that: "In this region the claim to be a millionaire has become so common, that to be so ranked is often looked upon as vulgar and dishonest."

HAD the Chicago fire occurred before the era of railways and telegraphs it would have been even a much greater calamity, owing to the inability of the people there to make known their sufferings in time to secure prompt relief.

LOUISA MULBACH, the novelist, has sued a Dresden journalist in four thousand dollars damages, for having stated in his journal that she, in announcing that the Khedive had invited her to visit Egypt to write a book, had practiced a deception upon the public.

AFTER the great fire in London in 1666, Parliament enacted that every house should be built with party walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls should be of stone or brick, and that no man should delay building beyond seven years.

A GOOD story is told of a bootblack whose energies were taxed by the huge shoes of a private just returned from the war. The little fellow, kneeling down, looked over his shoulder to a comrade and exclaimed "Lend me a spit, Jim; I've got an army contract."

A LETTER from Chicago says there is not a shoe store left, and every one is so poor now that none will be wanted. I lost everything I had except what I have on my back, and about $5 in money that I had in my pocket. I have $400 insurance on my things, but I don't expect they will pay anything.

"MAY it please your Honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from jail on a habeas corpus." "Well," said a farmer in an under tone, who stood at the back of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I say the man got out of a cab at the court door."

AT a late concert, a testy old fellow, who had suffered much annoyance from the incessant coughing of his neighbor behind him, turned around with, "That's a very bad cold you've got, sir," which met with this gentle reply: "I am sorry for it, sir, but it is the best I have."

ALAS, here is a melancholy domestic incident in Wyoming. Mrs. Esther Morris is a justice of the peace, and in the unimpartial exercise of her official duties, Mrs. Morris has been compelled to send her beloved husband to jail as a common drunkard.

JOSH BILLINGS in his directions "How to pick out a good Hoss," says, "Good hosses are skarse, and good men, that do all in enny kind of hosses, are skarser. 'An honest man iz the noblest work ov God.' This famous saying was written, in agonate anguish of heart, by the late Alexander Pope just after buying a good family hoss."

A MINISTER in Bristol Canada, recently got into an excited account of the devil's omnipresence and evil power, said he went about like a roaring lion; was in the house, the camp, the church, whereupon a sharp cry was raised by a little boy in one of the pews belonging to a leading family in the congregation. "Aunty, aunty," he shouted, "take me out, take me out; I want to go;" and aunty had to take him out, the boy rushing in terror from the church, not having the heart to stay any longer under the same roof with a personage of whom he had formed so terrible an idea.

AN interesting suit for breach of promise has been progressing in the Brooklyn City Court for the past three days, and has attracted more than ordinary attention from the fact of the defendent being one of the leading men in church circles. The parties in the case, which was concluded Friday, were Miss Roxellena Homer and Alexander Earle. After the summing up of counsel and the charge of Judge Neilson the case was given to the jury, who after a brief absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Homan, of $15,000. She claimed $25,000 damages.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 21st 1871.

OUR President still takes. He took three premiums for colts at the St. Louis fair last week.

O'NEIL the Southern General and blatherskite has again undertaken to capture Canada with fifty men. The result it is needless to say, proves that the fools are not all dead yet.

QUAY of the Beaver *Radical* is mournful over the revolution in that county and district. He insists upon shooting spies and traitors, and thinks the Republican party after that might carry the county. Don't shoot.

THE *Dispatch* thinks that the "best possible" result was achieved in this county, on Tuesday. Considering that Mr. DILWORTH was defeated, and Messrs. TAYLOR and EDWARDS were put to their last trumps, and the majority for Auditor General is 2,000 less than GEARY'S majority two years ago, it does not take very much to satisfy our cotemporary.

GRANT felicitates himself that Pennsylvania endorses him for President. In Western Pennsylvania, however, where he sojourned for a brief period before the election, there are uniform Democratic gains. He stayed in Pittsburgh for a day and a half and the Radical candidate for Auditor General received less than 2,500 majority in Allegheny county. Had he remained three days the Democrats would have carried the country by one or two thousand majority.

A CORRESPONDENT wants Allegheny county to subscribe towards the relief of Chicago. He is right. It is the cities of the Country which step forward in everything which demands capital whether in war or peace. We believe the taxpayers of Allegheny county proper would be glad to have an opportunity to testify their sympathy towards the unfortunate in the shape of an appropriation, which would be equal and just in its peration. Let the Commissioners see to it.

THE only way that we know of to purge Pennsylvania of election frauds is to enjoy JOAQUIN MILLER, "the poet of the sierras," to do up the Radical leader of Philadelphia in verse. He announces that he never permits an Indian to survive a poetical attack. Now if he will only turn his attention to the Radical ward politicians in Philadelphia, who concoct frauds which disfranchise the people of the rest of the State, and give them one broadside of his fatal poetry, we would receive, as he would deserve, the thanks of posterity.

WILL GRANT sacrifice TOM MURPHY? That is the leading conundrum at the New York Custom House. Some think he will, while others think he will not. MURPHY got his office by bribing the President and a great many think that GRANT'S sense of shame will prevent him from removing MURPHY. We don't think that way at all. The only question with GRANT will be, "Can anything be made by removing MURPHY?" If there can, out he goes. A man who would sell an office would not hesitate to cut the throat—metaphorically speaking—of the purchaser.

THE following paragraph from the speech of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, we commend to those members of the Common Councils of Pittsburgh who voted to kill the resolution appropriating money to poor Chicago, among whom there was not a single Democrat:

God, in His providence, has been no respector of persons, in this calamity, and it was for the people of Chicago and us, to submit to His divine will. It was for us to give them aid. The charter of the city authorizes the Council to do all things that will subserve the general interest of the city, and every man who feels an interest in the welfare of the city is in favor of making a liberal appropriation. Other cities have done it, and will Baltimore be behind? He knew she would not be behind. Would the members of the Council halt for a moment, believing that their constituents would not approve of the appropriation? Look upon the agony depicted upon every face, and then answer for himself. *The making of a liberal appropriation would receive the approval of their constituents and their God.*

DR. DEMPSEY is universally commended for the able manner in which he presided over the so-called trial of Rev. GRAY, notwithstanding the attempted bullying that frequently cropped out on the part of those conducting the prosecution. Even the *Dispatch* now endorses him as "a clear-headed, high-minded, right principled Christian gentleman," and says:

"We employ this strong language because of the attempts to assail him, through the press and otherwise, during the past summer, and personally and virtuperatively during the investigation. We here call attention to a series of facts not clearly understood. The prosecution in the Gray case have steadily maintained that they were deprived of their rights,—first, in quashing, by Dr. Dempsey, of one of the charges at the first trial; secondly, in adjourning a second trial, and third, in refusing to comply with the demand of the prosecution for the taking of depositions during the summer. Methodist law differs in some particulars from any other, and a Presiding Elder who presumes to go contrary to the disciplinary law may be himself arraigned on charges of maladministration. Thus Dr. Dempsey acted very properly in confining himself strictly to the discipline,—which he unquestionably did."

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSION.

In THE POST of yesterday morning we made a suggestion as to the propriety of postponing the Baltimore excursion for the present at least. We are satisfied that our suggestion meets with universal approval. By reference to the dispatches of yesterday morning it will be seen that President GRANT has suggested to the citizens of Boston, that the money they had contemplated spending in giving him a public reception, be given to the Chicago fund. This is certainly creditable to President GRANT—a credit that we would not withold from him.

We are now more than ever convinced of the propriety of postponing the municipal visit to Baltimore. Of course, the city of Baltimore cannot ask Pittsburgh to forego the excursion, and the proposition to postpone should come from our city, we being the guests.

Our business men, the very men who should represent us upon the occasion, cannot go at this time. They are too busily engaged in organizing a systematic relief for the stricken city of Chicago to join in festivities hundreds of miles away, which would consume much valuable time, at the very juncture when so much work in behalf of charity and the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people is required to be done.

When the Baltimore excursion was projected, and the preparations for a mighty festival inaugurated, the great calamity which has befallen the nation at large, and the people of Chicago in particular, was hidden in the sealed book of Fate. No one expected it, and hence no calculations concerning it were made. But now the case is different. The most desolating conflagration that has occurred within ten centuries has aroused the sympathies, not of the people of the United States alone, but of the whole world.

Hence we ask, is this the time for merriment, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in a display that is neither necessary nor *apropos* to the times. In asking our sister of Baltimore to postpone this complimentary banquet, Pittsburgh will commit no breach of propriety, nor touch upon a sensitive part. On the contrary, it will afford Baltimore an opportunity to do something which she would no doubt gladly do, now that the pall of gloom hangs heavily over the whole land, and a great sorrow is everywhere, upon which the high revelries of midnight would grate harshly.

Again, did not the Councils of Pittsburgh ask that the banquet be not given at the time of the election, as it would prevent the participants from voting? If a State election could with propriety call for a modification of the programme does not the blackened corpses and ruined squares of a great city, and the universal gloom and sorrow of a whole nation, present a still stronger argument? We think it does.

For weeks it will require the united efforts of the philanthropic in all parts of the country to prevent the most terrible suffering among the homeless and destitute people of the burned city, to say nothing of the propriety, of indulging in festivities in the midst of great national sorrow.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries appeal to the mercenary spirit of our people, and point out that Pittsburgh will reap millions from the calamities of the Garden City. We trust that our people do not need such reminders to incite them to charity, which should be as unselfish as it impromptu. Therefore, it is not with the spirit of mercenary gain that we point out the fact that four hundred of our citizens going to Baltimore would spend from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars, which otherwise they would not spend. This contributed to the Chicago fund would carry with it many blessings to a people who are in the direst need and would not rob our own people out of a single pleasure, but add to them rather, for there is no sweeter pleasure than the consciousness of knowing that we have done a good deed.

For these reasons and a great many others that we might state, we submit to the gentlemen having this matter in charge, whether it would not be well for them to confer with the authorities of Baltimore, as to the propriety of postponing this visit for the present. While Baltimore is anxious to return a chivalric courtesy to Pittsburgh—and Baltimore never fails in this respect—she could not, and would not, fail to appreciate the high sense of charity and sympathy that actuates Pittsburgh in asking for a postponement, which would make the social and festive reunion all the more perfect and pleasurable in the future.

But why enter into argument, when no man doubts the propriety of the matter. We only started out to make a suggestion. We now leave the matter in the hands of those having it in charge, and we will see whether it strikes them as it does us.

As usual, the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania have saved the party from disaster. In the eastern part of the State is where we meet with losses. When the Democrats of that section organize properly, they may expect to see the State redeemed in spite of the frauds of the Radical leaders in Philadelphia. Until then they may expect defeat. The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, however, intend to maintain their faith, let other people do as they will. It will only be a few years at most until the Democracy in the West become strong enough to decide the election. They will have Allegheny county in due time

HANG THEM!

Some of our colored citizens no doubt consider it an extraordinary privilege to vote; a fact which we have strong reasons to suspect induced one "intelligent colored man" in this city to subscribe to an oath before the inspectors of election that he was born in 1869 and was twenty-five years old. To say the least of it, this seeker after the ballot was somewhat of an astonisher, but will hardly compare in some respects with Mr. DAVID JENKINS, a colored orator from Columbus, Ohio, who made a speech in Steubenville a few days before the election.

To assure our Radical readers that there is nothing fishy in what we shall say, we will state that we have our information from the Steubenville *Herald*, a Radical newspaper, and that its editor Mr. ALLISON, was Secretary of the meeting and as such reported it for his own paper. Mr. JENKINS in dilating upon the duties of colored voters, and others who support the Radical party said:

Let McCook stay at Long Branch and then let our colored men guard themselves. Remember, no scratching, and remember, no short pencil on the second Tuesday in October. Let all who vote a scratched ticket be taken out by the colored men and hung as high as Haman, and then let us all sing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

and let Brother Walker sing it.

Brother WALKER, here referred to a colored M. D. of Steubenville, and is no doubt fully up in his part, and ready upon all occasions to sing a hymn of praise in commemoration of colored voters dangling in mid air, as a penalty far exercising the ordinary right of a voter and casting his ballot for whom he pleases.

But this matter can hardly be treated as a joke. Mr. JENKINS and his coworkers evidently mean business when they proclaim such diabolical sentiments from the stump. It is clear to be seen that terrorism is to be resorted to for the purpose of controlling the negro vote. So far as the Democracy are concerned, the negroes may vote for whom they please without molestation. The Democracy will not solicit their suffrages. But the Radical leaders propose to make a sure thing of it, and leading negroes are sent about the country on the eve of elections counselling their followers to murder every negro who even dares scratch a name off the Radical ticket.

These very men who advise the hanging colored men in Ohio for exercising a single right of citizenship, bawl themselves hoarse about Ku Kluxism in the South. We will merely say to the colored voters of the country, the sooner they cut loose from such sanguinary leaders as Mr. JENKINS and "Brother WALKER," one who is to do the hanging and the other the singing, while "Brother ALLISON" writes up the record of "good deeds," the better it will be for them. Their Radical masters are making use of them for a purpose, and if to-morrow the colored people should refuse to vote the Radical ticket they would be disfranchised. Mr. JENKINS proposes to make the sure radical and hang them for voting against the party, and we are not sure that the Radical leaders would not agree that this was the best plan to dispose of them after all, as it would prevent all possibility of them voting the Democratic ticket.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

Although the wool trade is practically over, so far as the producer is concerned, for the year 1871, a close scrutiny of the condition of the trade at present and during the past season, may be of decided interest to the wool-growers during the coming season. During the past wool season an apparent discrepancy between the current supply of wool and its market value, was observable, demonstrating that while the prices ranged unusually high, the supply of both domestic and foreign wools were largely in excess of those of the previous year.

This condition of the market still continues, to a very great extent. There has been but little change in the figures established at the beginning of the season, which were established under a wide spread rumor of a short supply and a reduced clip, and still the supply of wool coming to hand is beyond all precedent of recent date. The following statement of the receipts and imports at New York and Boston, the two principal wool mariets of the country, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October compared with those of last year, will show the excess during the wool season of 1871. They are as follows:

IMPORTS OF WOOL, JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1 1871.

	1870.	1871.
At New York.....bales	5,186	36,262
At Boston.....	5,500	15,268
Total imports.....	10,686	51,630
Increase.....		40,944

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC, JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, 1871.

	1870.	1871.
At New York.....bales	73,887	72,735
At Boston.....	63,634	98,536
Total.....	137,521	171,271
Increase.....		33,750
Total, domestic and foreign.	143,207	222,909
Increase.....		74,694

The New York *Daily Bulletin*, in a carefully prepared article on the wool interest says that from the imports and domestic receipts it will be seen that taking New York and Boston together the imports since June 1st are 40,944 bales above those of last year, and that, on the receipts of domestic there is an increase of 33,750 bales; making an excess over last year, on domestic and foreign combined, of 74,694 bales. Now when it is considered that this increase is at the rate of 50 per cent, it does seem paradoxical to talk of a "scarcity" of wool, and the present firmness of prices at high quotations appears equally incomprehensible. We cannot but suspect that the market is propped by artificial supports; which are destined to be strongly tested by the course of the money market during the next few weeks.

A very similar condition of the trade exists in Great Britain. In the face of rapid accumulations of the staple, prices have gradually increased. The following statement, showing the increase of the importation of wool and shoddy, (one of the raw materials of woolens) into the United Kingdom, will better enable our readers to more fully understand the matter. The following are the imports for the first eight months of the year 1871, as compared with the same period in 1870:

	1881	1870
Wool.....lbs.	256,700,000	201,868,008
Goat's wool.....	5,500,000	1,500,000
Shoddy.....	33,800,000	26,200,000
Total.....	296,000,000	229,500,000
Increase.....	66,500,000	.....

Here we have an increase of 65,000,000 pounds in the imports for the first eight months of the year. The exports from England, however, have been unusually heavy during the same time, and this fact has been unduly magnified, for the purpose of belittling the legitimate effect of the large arrivals. The following table will show the comparative imports and exports for the first eight months of the years 1870 and 1871:

	1871.	1870.
Imports.....lbs.	296,000,000	229,500,000
Exports.....	106,100,000	79,800,000
Net supply.....	189,900,000	148,900,000
Increase.....	40,000,000	.....

By this it will be seen that the net imports into the United Kingdom have increased 40,000,000 pounds during the first eight months of the year 1871.

This increase taken with our own, is left to the reflection of the producers and dealers in wool. In our own judgment it is quite clear that the prices of wool must decline next year unless the clip is remarkably short, or some demand arises that does not new exist. The large accumulations will have to be used and they will not be increased unless buyers have the most to do in establishing the line of prices.

SLANDER, SCANDAL AND SHYSTERING.

The above we regard as the triple curse of community, in a moral and social point of view. They ruin more reputations, generate more actual crimes, and stay the wheels of progress more than any other three causes taken collectively. They stalk like demoniac dragons up and down the earth, blighting with their foul and sulphurous breath all that is fair and beautiful; tearing with their unholy fangs the good names that men and women have built up, and trampling under their contaminating feet every hope and prospect of life.

For the past two weeks the people of Pittsburgh have had notable examples of this—examples that would have disgraced the calendar of Newgate, and disgusted the *habitue* of the slums of the police court. Pruriency has floated upon the surface, and hissed and festered and fermented in the sunlight of the public gaze, to an extent that was as sorrowful as it was humiliating to behold. A foul, blotched and besmirched church scandal, redolent with pruriency and fevered with shystering, was not enough. While decency was sickened with the so called GRAY trial, that was pungent only because the tongue of the scandal-monger coupled adultery and the holy calling of the ministry together, was at fever heat, a reformer arose above the horizon winged with the paid and prurient notices of a distant press, her cornucopia overflowing with slimy scandals, and her tongue tipped with the saliva of gross inventions, to call around her multitudes of respectable women of every age and condition, and men, case-hardened and hoary in iniquity, all agape for her words—impatient for details, which either true or false, could not have found utterance in the drawing room of a third rate bagnio, swallowing it all, and craving for more, as though this horrible pruriency were the distillations of inspiration.

We speak plainly, because we believe the occasion demands it. Disguise it as you will, the respectable mothers, who in company with their equally respectable daughters, thronged the aisles and corridors of Library Hall, and struggled for standing and sitting room, went there for no other earthly purpose than to *enjoy*—what mockery in that word!—the promised treat of puriency from the lips of a lecturess, who was with brazen effrontery, described in the advertisements as young, and smart, and sprightly, of splendid physique and magnificent development—in short, possessing all the qualities of those denuded stars who cram the auditoriums of Varieties theatres with *blase* and bald-headed sinners, and young men taking their first lessons in lasciviousness.

Rob this woman's "lectures" of the pungent aroma of scandal and denude them of the tawdry tinsel of adultrous details, and she would speak to empty benches. This may be an unwelcome truth, but the truth it is nevertheless. It is no justification of individuals that thousands went to hear her—there is no division of the morbid taste. Admit that she is as good and pure as she claims to be, and that the priesthood and the Sisters of Mercy and Charity are as bad as she represents them, the details upon which she enters are unfit for the ears of the virtuous, and are no better, as far as decency and morality are concerned, than the lecherous pictures drawn by the hired delineator of the leprous infamies of the brothel. The multitudes rushing to hear them, only show the depth of the morbid taste that has fastened upon the community, that causes the multitude to cut loose from the holy and sanctifying attributes of humanity, and induces mankind to plunge into the fetid and reeking lagoons of bestiality and unchastity. This appetite must be plucked up and cast away, if we would move upon a higher plane.

This, too, has been the case with the so called GRAY trial. Every purient detail has been seized upon and devoured with avidity. Those newspapers that went to the greatest length in publishing surmises, hints, facts and what not, looking towards adulterous practices, have been most in demand, and the public clamor has been "more, more!" Mr. GRAY being a minister of the Gospel, is all that gave tone and avidity to this morbid and prurient appetite. Had he been anything else, had he been plain JOHN A. GRAY and every charge against him been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt in the criminal court; the court reports in the daily press would have contained something like this:

"Com. V. J. A. Gray, Charge Adultery. Verdict of guilty."

That would have ended it, and the community would have been spared a hundred columns of reeking filth, in which every act of the accused, his daily comings and goings, were misinterpreted and distorted by prejudiced witnesses painted scarlet by the facile tongue of shystering, as is true in cases that we might cite, did we not choose to spare the feelings of our readers. Weeks ago we spoke against and deplored the publicity of ecclesiastical trials. With the GRAY trial before them, is there a Christian in this community who does not feel humiliated, and realize that the cause of religion has suffered at the hands of this prosecution, which was a persecution, born of personal malice, enmity towards the Christian religion, a constitutional love of purient scandal or all three combined.

In some respects the reputation of a minister and a woman are alike. Once breathe the breath of slander upon them and they are forever tainted. Slander such as this cannot well be lived down. While many may hold the slandered party innocent, suspicion lingers in the minds of some; a thousand malicious tongues are ever on the go, the hopes and aspirations of a life are blasted, and the usefulness of a life time is destroyed, for the tongue of the defamer will follow the victim everywhere, to drag him down and damn him with a slander that it does no good to disprove, for we know too well that the ill report assumes gigantic proportions and often crowds out the truth.

Now what remedy is left to Mr. GRAY? He has been dragged before the public upon the most frivolous pretenses, his character defamed, his life blighted ere yet he had reached his prime, his usefulness as a man and a minister almost destroyed, decency outraged, humanity shocked and religion humiliated, and all because the public appetite *would not* be satisfied until his every act had been canvassed and tortured by the hints and surmises of PAUL PRYS, into something immoral and ungodly, first playing the part of spies and then appearing in the *role* of witnesses, while over them all thrown the glamour of shyster cunning and legal sophistry; the same agencies which could seize upon the character of any man, and blast it in the estimation of half the community.

There were charges preferred against Mr. GRAY, which if true would have consigned him to the penitentiary upon a conviction before a criminal court, and what evidence was there to sustain them? When sifted there was none. A tenth rate lawyer would have been ashamed to go into a court of judicature and jeopardize the liberty and reputation of a citizen, backed by such flimsy proof. And yet Mr. GRAY was put upon trial, his reputation jeopardized, every act of his life for a year watched by spies, who dogged his steps, and then twisted and tortured and commented upon them at a public trial, and the persecution conducted in such an unprecedented manner and with such a persistency of malice, that it required all the firmness and excellent judgment of Dr. DEMPSEY, the Presiding Elder to save the accused from the machinations of his persecutors. And even now another persecution is threatened. Is not the prurient taste of the public satisfied? Has not the cause of Christianity suffered enough already?

"RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the relief of the sufferers in Chicago, and that the mayor of Baltimore be autherized to telegraph to the mayor of Chicago this action on the part of the authorities without delay."

The above was presented in Baltimore Councils and adopted, "no member present voting in the negative." Baltimore as we have frequently been informed, is ruled by "rebels and copperheads." It is plain to be seen that the Councils of Pittsburgh are not of that class.

EX-SECRETARY GIDEON WELLES will contribute the next of *The Galaxy* series of political articles. His paper will appear in the November number of that magazine. It will be a detailed history of the capture of New Orleans, with the purpose of showing that to FARRAGUT and not to BUTLER, is due the honor of the capture of that city. Mr. WELLES also incidentally attacks the pretensions of other military and naval commanders.

THE extraordinary sentance of ten years in the penitentiary imposed upon Paymaster HODGE is a sham. It is apparent that the President when he approved it never intended that this defaulter should be punished. The court martial had no more right to sentence HODGE to the penitentiary than it had to sentence him to be hanged, and right well the court knew it. An act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, expressly limits the authority to impose such a sentance to cases where by law the same court has power to inflict the punishment of death. This has been put to the test before. Four naval paymasters who were sentenced to imprisonment about a year ago, were discharged under this law by Secretary ROBESON, after consultation with the Attorney General. The court martial then made a blunder, but now, with the precedent clearly established, it is plain that the officers of this court wilfully imposed an illegal sentence, with a view to getting a brother officer out of a scrape. It is equally plain that in this they were knowingly aided by the President of the United States. Of course Paymaster HODGE will walk away from the Albany Penitentiary on a writ of *habeas corpus* before he was fairly got into it.

THE Baltimore *Evening Journal* speaking of the Rhode Island election on the question of constitutional reform, says that Radicals, generally speaking, and Senator ANTHONY particularly, is the enemy of the laboring classes, and, which is almost the same thing, against an easy naturalization of the foreign born inhabitants. The Radical party relies especially upon the negro vote; it knows that the negroes are satisfied with low wages, provided their political self-pride is flattered; therefore, the Radicals have no interest in sustaing the cry of reasonable wages. They would rather reverse matters, for they know that the Irishman, who form the bulk of the laborers in America, are Democrats, and that they sometimes start a strike, as they did lately ont west, on the Chicago and Southwestern railroad, to get rid of the competition of the colored workmen. The Radicals cannot favor the rights of white laborers, or facilitate the granting of citizenship to European immigrants, without hurting the interests and the political monopoly of their colored friends and voters.

ANOTHER dreadful charge has been brought against the unfortunate CATCAZY. This time it is not based upon an alleged incautious remark at a dinner table, but upon articles which have appeared in the public press. It is said that M. CATCAZY is an enthusiastic admirer of Madame CATCAZY, and that by his adroit management it has been made to appear in print—all articles favorable to CATCAZY are attributed by the State Department to the instigation of the Minister himself—that this lady was the accepted leader head and leader of fashionable and high-toned society in Washington; thus exciting the envy of certain ladies "entitled to the highest standing" in social position, who took exception to the publication of such reports. This puts an entirely new face on the matter, and, if true, will afford to all married men a triumphant justification of the course which the President and Secretary FISH have deemed it necessary to pursue.

A PARIS correspondent remarks that several incidents of late are recorded in favor of the Emperor NAPOLEON. In the first place, he is no longer called "Badinguet." Again, whether from sympathy with the Empire, or merely because of the French inate spirit of opposition, the working classes are ready and willing to go into another insurrection, many of them saying that they prefer an Empire to a Government like the present. For the first time since the war, also, NAPOLEON'S portraits are beginning to be exhibited in the shop windows, and the Parisians, with their restless love of novelty, gaze at the familiar phiz as though the well waxed moustache, beaky nose, and fishy eyes were something entirely new to them.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, a majority of whom are Republicans, have decided that the Federal Government cannot tax the salaries of the State officers. The Cincinnati *Gazette* thereupon says that "no respect should be paid to the decision any more than if it emanated from a lunatic asylum." It is in favor of nullification of the law of the land as expounded by its highest judicial tribunal. A pretty time we should have if the decisions of Courts were to be treated in the way suggested by the *Gazette*! All government would be simply impossible.

THE work of the branch of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad has been completed between Alexandria and Chapawansic creek, to which point material trains are now running. As soon as the bridge over this creek is completed there will then remain about two miles of the track to lay, which can be done in about two weeks, by which time the road will be finished to its terminus at Quantico, where the trains will connect with the Potomac steamers, instead of at Aquia creek, as at present.

THE Philadelphia *Day* of Wednesday reports the death of Senator GEORGE CONNELL, who for the past nine years has been a member of the State Senate, and just re-elected. No other philadelphia paper that we have received confirms the report. Mr. CONNELL has been a sufferer for many years, having lost the use of his lower limbs.

SOME New York papers having said that the Astor Library required a little more life put into it, somebody sent the Librarian a covered basket which contained a fine boy infant, whose lungs, when he was removed from his nest, proved that he had a good deal of life in him.

THE wedding at Chicago, to have taken place on Tuesday last, between JOHN GILL BLAIN, of Columbus, and Miss MILLER, of Chicago, to which wedding guests started Saturday, did not come off. The Court House was burned, and no license could be procured.

THE PROPOSITION.

BY MARY WALSINGHAM.

He asked me if I'd have him,
And I plainly told him no;
He wanted whys and wherefores,
But I would not please him so.
A woman need not—need she?—
Distress herself for life,
Because some anxious fellow
Should chance to want a wife?

He laughed—then frowned upon me,
And said I was too curt;
That wit was more than smartness—
I was just a mite too pert.
I said it was his dullness—
That my wit he could not see;
But I thought I'd make him smart, if
He should ever marry me!

He said I'd better take him,
I'd miss some other man,
Then give the world to catch him
When he'd changed his bridal plan,
I said he needn't fear it—
There was many a better match
To light a bridal candle,
When I had one to "catch."

He said I'd better marry—
Life was not always May;
That woman don't grow younger
And prettier every day.
But a woman ought'nt—ought she?
To wed a lie for life,
Because the right one's missing,
Or she cannot be his wife?

UP VESUVIUS.

A Tourist's Experience—A Cherished Illusion, its Cost and its Destruction.

[Naples Letter to London News.]

"It is erupting, sir," said an American to me as we stood before the door of a hotel; and so it was. During the whole day a thin column of smoke issued from the summit, and at night a red-hot river seemed to be pouring down its side. "My dear," I said to my wife, "we must do Vesuvius." So yesterday we started by the train for Pompeii. The modern town of that name consists of half a dozen houses, three of which are inns. The guides to the mountain are found near the gate leading into the ancient Pompeii. They are twelve in number, and are under the supervision of a Government official. At 3 P. M. each mounted upon a horse, with a guide on a third, and a youth following us to make himself generally useful. Louisa and I started from the Hotel Diomede. For the first hour the path led through vineyards, for the second hour it went over the lava almost straight up the mountains. It seems to be the mission of Neopolitans to teach the world what can be got out of a horse. Along all the roads in the vicinity of Naples the most wretched looking screws toil merrily along, up hill, and down hill, dragging behind them heavily laden market carts, with often as many as twenty men and women perched indiscriminately upon them. An English horse would have declined at once to have faced the path of the mountain. Our horses reached the base of the cone without turning a hair, and seemed to like it. Here we dismounted, and were immediately assailed by a half naked crew of porters and speculators. One held a bottle to my lips, and urged me to drink a little wine in order to gain strength enough to reach the summit. A chair was produced, in which Louisa was invited to seat herself, in order to be carried by four bearers. A strap was put round my waist by two worthies, who began to haul me forward. In vain I appealed to the guide to free us from these nuisances. He played into their hands, and insisted that no one ever had, could, or would get up the mountain unassisted. Finding that I was inexorable, an appeal was then made to my affections. Would I, I was asked, for a paltry twenty-five francs, the price of the chair, risk the health of my wife? Money can always be got, observed a moralist, health once lost can never be restored. Louisa, however, who rather prides herself on her pedestrianism, and who thinks more of twenty-five francs than I do, scorned the idea of the chair; so on foot we started, the guide sulkily making reflections upon the stinginess of Englishmen, and our tormentors following us. The cone of Vesuvius is certainly not easy walking. It is almost perpendicular, and, as it is mainly made up of ashes, one slips back two steps for every three that one takes. Each time Louisa stopped for a moment to rest, the chair was invitingly thrust before her, while at every false step which I made a strap was dangled before me, and I was invited to lay hold of it. Women have more pluck than men, and I confess that several times I should have grasped the strap had I not before me the example of Louisa, every few minutes sternly declining the chair. One by one our friends tailed off and after climbing, scrambling, and slipping, for an hour we triumphantly stood upon the summit. My notion of a volcano—a most unscientific one, no doubt—has always been of a vast lake of molten lava perpetually seething and boiling. I was awakened from this delusion by the guide pointing to a small hole, about six feet in diameter, and saying. "That is the small crater." A few steps further on we came upon the edge of a basin of ashes, with a hole about thirty feet in diameter at the bottom. "That," he said, "is the large crater." I sat down disgusted. It was now getting dark. 'Come this way," said the guide, "and you will see the flames." I did see through the mist and smoke a lurid light, which I was told was the hole from which the lava is now flowing. By this time it was quite dark, and we were almost choked with the fumes of sulphur. The guide began explaining that he had seven children, all of whom, he observed, were twins. Louisa became interested in these domestic details, and would have sat listening to them for an hour, but it seemed to me about time to think of getting down. The guide took Louisa by the arm and said, "Take long steps and stick your heels well into the cinders." He then disappeared from my view into the darkness with the wife of my bosom. I followed as I could. Never, no never, did I experience a more disagreeable sensation than going down that mountain of cinders. Every step I took, although I dug my heels into the cinders I thought that I was going head over heels down some fearful abyss. Every few minutes the mountain was lit up by a flash of lightning, which enabled me vaguely to distinguish the guide and Louisa far below me, sticking their heels, too into the cinders. At last we reached the bottom. The boy who had been left with the horses had lit a small lantern, otherwise we should never have found them. "We had better," said the guide, "take a short cut, as it will rain soon." The short cut seemed to me a perpendicular cut. Why the horses did not roll over I cannot imagine. It was too dark to see what they were doing, but as far as I could distinguish, my feet were almost on a level with my horse's ears. Just before we got to the bottom of the mountain it came on to rain in torrents, and, wet to the skin, we took refuge in a small pot-house, where we ordered wine, which the father of the twins drank. Torches were then lit, and in another hour we reached the Hotel Diomede, tired, stiff and drenched, and turned into bed, but not to sleep. I soon heard the horrid buzz which heralds the approach of a mosquito, and while my upper man was attacked by those vile insects I felt that my lower man was becoming the pasture of fleas. These creatures, as soon as it was light, were succeeded by a legion of flies, who prevented me even then from sleeping by settling on my nose. The blue sky, the azure sea, the warm sun, the balmy breezes of Naples, its orange groves and its mountains are all very well in their way; but, as a matter of choice, I would far rather live in more northern latitudes, where the climate is perhaps a shade worse, where the beauties of nature are not so striking, but where one is not bitten by fleas and gnats all night, and tickled by flies all day. As for these latter insects, I do wish that one of those persons who believe that everything having life is created for a purpose would tell me of what use they are. I can forgive a gnat or a flea, or even a bug, for they torment one in order to feed, but flies are the natural enemies of mankind—their whole object in life seems to be to annoy the human race. One is taught at school that Nero when a boy used to kill them, and that, as a necessary consequence, later in life he killed his mother. For my part, I forgive him many of his crimes, for having passed his childhood in destroying these noxious vermin. On the whole, if I might venture a suggestion to those who are thinking of ascending Vesuvius, it would be "don't." It does not pay the trouble. From a distance the mountain is a fine object, particularly when there is an eruption, but to go up it is much like going behind the scenes of a theater. The illusion is destroyed; and after several hours' toil, all one sees are two or three holes emitting smoke in a heap of cinders—a sight about as interesting as the chimney of a manufactory.

THE FASHIONS.

(From the Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

OPENING OF NEW COSTUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.

The opening days continue to entertain and delight fashionable New York, and between the costumes which display a rare mixture of styles with all the richness which can be derived from an unlimited command of the materials necessary to produce them, the jackets, basques, coats, and the numberless polonaises, the stately bonnets, and the stylish hats, garnished with every flower that grows, from the dewy May rose to the rarely tinted garlands of autumn, with wings of every kind of bird, and every admissable feather with yards of ribbon and yards of lace—with all this variety, from which to choose New York cannot fail to be suited with its fall and winter apparel.

A SUPERB VELVET COSTUME,

the skirt formed of alternate flounces of velvet and silk, with a velvet polonaise elaborately trimmed with passamenterie and rich lace, attracts much attention. Very elegant black silk costumes hold the attention of successive groups of admirers. One marked at $250 had the bottom flounce trimmed with wide and deep points of black velvet bound with heavy cordings of the silk, with wide rows of bias velvet above it. The overgarment which had a basque front and polonaise back, was finished with a bias trimming of black velvet with a deep fringe falling from it. The front breadths were drawn high up, and looped at the back side breadths, under standing loops of silk and velvet, from which fell wide sashes edged with fringe.

STREET GARMENTS.

Jackets of soft French beaver are slashed open both at the back and at the sides. They are embroidered with silk of two or three shades and trimmed with fringe showing the same shades. Others are embroidered with braid of the same color. They are edged with fringe and finished at the neck with cord and tassel. These jackets vary in price from $30 to $90.

Coats which are trimmed with beeded gimp, embroidery and fringe, show various styles in the manner of cutting. Some which are tight fitting have long skirts, which are open to the waist; they hang straight and plain as the skirts of a gentleman's coat. Others which have a broad short skirt are slashed open at the sides. Most of them have flaps and pockets, and if it were not for the embroidery, the gimp and fringes, we might imagine them gentlemen's rather than ladies' attire.

THE SLEEVELESS TALMAS,

with overcapes, we have spoken of before. These generally have the cape cut open at the back and trimmed with lace and fringe. Many of them are heavily embroidered. Half-fitting basques have velvet vests, which are square at the bottom. Sometimes these vests are simulated by the trimming. Square cuffs and colors frequently accompanying them.

Bungling Physicians.

An evidence of the careless manner in which some physicians perform their very important functions, was given about three weeks since, during the ceremony of burying a living person, at Racine, Wis. On the previous day, a young girl created quite a sensation in a Scandinavian church by falling to the floor, in what appeared to be a fainting fit. She was removed to the residence of her parents, and a "doctor" called in, who speedily pronounced her dead. Preparations were made for the funeral; a large concourse of people had gathered about the house, and the clergyman had begun to read the service for the dead, when a slight movement of the body was noticed, and afterward a faint beating of the pulse. Restoratives were applied, and the young woman soon opened her eyes and spoke to her friends. She is now able to attend to her household duties as usual. In the meantime, the good citizens of Racine regard the case as one of miraculous raising from the dead; and no one—not even the editor of the local newspaper—thinks of attributing negligence to the doctor.

Distressing Conundrum.

The New Orleans Picayune tells of an ambitious young debater in a village society who propounded this obstruse conundrum: "Eff'r man plants a watermillion seed next to his fence; and this 'ere watermillion seed sprouts up into a watermillion vine, and that 'ere watermillion vine grows, and meanders through that 'ere fence into another man's lot, adjacent; and in that other man's lot so adjacent that 'ere watermillion vine that sprouted from that 'ere watermillion seed and meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere other man's lot adjacent, tharin consolidates and homologates into a watermillion. the question, feller citizens and ladies, is: To which of these 'ere men did that 'ar watermillion, so homolgated and promulgated belong?—to the man who planted that 'ere watermillion seed that meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this ere man's lot adjacent and thar so consolidated into a watermillion; or to the man who owned this 'ere lot so adjacent, whar so promulgated the watermillion vine that so exergitated from that 'ar watermillion vine that meandered thro' this 'ere fence and so sprouted from that 'ar watermillion seed that that 'ere man that planted?"

[From the Chambers' Edinburg Journal.]

THE SEA SHORE.

Mourn on, O solitary sea!
I love to hear thy moan,
The world's lament attuned to melody,
In thy undying tone;
Lo! on the yielding sand I lie alone,
And the white cliffs around me draw their screen
And part me from the world. Let me disown
For one short hour its pleasures and its spleen,
And wrapped in dreamy thought, some peaceful moments glean.

No voice of any living thing is near,
Save the wild sea-bird's wail;
That seems the cry of sorrow deep and drear,
That nothing can avail;
Now in the air with oroad, white wing they sail,
And now descending, dot the tawny sand.
Now rest upon the waves, yet still they wail
Of bitter sorrow floats towards the land.
Like grief which change of scene is powerless to command.

The sea approaches with its weary heart
Moaning unquietly;
An earnest grief too tranquil to depart.
Speaks in that troubled sigh;
Yet its glad waves seem dancing merrily!
For hope from them conceals the warning tone;
Gaily they rush toward the shore—to die.
All their bright spray upon the bare sand thrown.
While still around them walls the sad and ceaseless moan.

And thus it is in life, and in the breast
Gay sparkling hopes arise,
Each one in turn just shows its gleaming crest,
Then falls away and dies;
On life's bare sands each cherished vision lies.
Numbered with those that will return no more;
Their early love—youth's dearly cherished ties—
Bright dreams of fame, he perished on the shore,
While the worn heart laments what grief can ne'er restore.

Yet still the broken waves, retiring, strive
Again their crests to rear,
Seeking in sparkling beauty to revive
As in their first career;
They strive in vain—their lustre bright and clear
Forsakes them now, with earth all dim and stained;
And thus the heart would raise its visions dear.
And shape them new from fragments that remained,
But finds their brightness gone, by earth's cold touch profaned.

Long have I lingered here, the evening fair
In robe of mist draws nigh.
The sinking sea sighs forth its sad despair
More and more distantly;
Hushed in the sea-bird's melancholy cry,
For night approaches with the step of age,
When youth's sharp griefs are softened to a sigh,
And the dim eye afar beholds the page
That holds the records sad of sorrow's former rage.

And nature answers my complaining woe
With her own quiet lore,
Bids me observe the mist ascending slow
From the deserted shore,
And learn that, scattered and defiled no more,
The fallen waves are wafted to the skies;
That thus the hopes that I bitterly deplore,
Though fast they fall before my aching eyes,
Fall but in tears on earth to Heaven to rise.

THE PRARIE AND TIMBER FIRES.

A Vast Extent of Country Burned Over—Hundreds of Lives Lost—Whole Farms Swept Clean and Crops Destroyed.

The West, which many people regard as a sort of Eldorado, where money is to be had for the trouble of picking it up, and where, as Douglas Jerrold said of one of the British colonies, the earth has only to be tickled with the hoe to make it laugh with the harvest—the great West has been peculiarly unfortunate this year. A drought of almost unexampled severity and persistence has parched and baked its soil, dried up its water courses, and in all possible ways been injurious to its resources, and now, all things having been prepared therefor, fires are sweeping its noble forest lands from the face of the earth. Perhaps the distress caused in this way, though more poignant to those who are now directly suffering it than to the future inhabitants of the West, will last to the latter as a settled and steady grievance, for the destruction of forests is always followed by a decrease in the fall of rain in neighboring districts; and even while the woods stood as compact and stately as they did a month ago, they were not sufficient to prevent the drought which rendered possible their ruin by fire. The prairies, too, are in flames, and what this means no one who has not lived in the West can even imagine. When a few days ago the prairie south of Breckenridge, Minn., took fire, the flames ran faster than the fleetest animals, and soon reached the "Big Woods," a hundred and fifty miles from where they started. There they seized upon the underbush, which was as dry as tinder, and presently the trees were burning in all directions, and a clear sweep of the heavy timber was made for fifteen miles, till the fire reached Smith Lake. The roar and crackling of the trees when the conflagration got under full headway could be heard for miles, and heavy columns of smoke rolled through the air, stifling and blinding every living thing they encountered. The grain and hay of the settlers, their live stock and farm-houses, were burnt in an instant, and those were deemed fortunate who escaped with their lives. Passenger trains going from St. Paul to Morris were filled with the ashes and cinders of the prairie grass. Here the fire in the woods probably extended as far as Crow River, while that in the prairie ran to the northward, destroying everything material that came in its way. There is, in such cases, no escape possible except facing the flames, or the dangerous device of making "fire fight fire." A man named Gager, of St. Cloud, barely saved his life by adopting the former plan. He was returning from Fort Abercrombie with five horses when he saw the flames behind him; as his only chance of safety he turned about and headed his horses for the wall of fire, dashed through burning his overcoat from his back and injuring his beasts to such an extent as to make them almost worthless. When full particulars of this prairie fire shall be collected, it will be seen that not only has an immense number of lives been destroyed, but that the damage to the property interests of Minnesota has been tremendous. Here many small towns were completely swept out of existence, and at last accounts the big woods about Glencoe, Leseni, Maukato, and New Ulm were blazing. It will give one a notion of over how vast an extent of territory this work of destruction is going on to know that the most extensive fires have raged in Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The Michigan newspapers give most vivid and saddening accounts of what the fire has already done in that State. To the north of the Saginaw River, on both the eastern and western shores of Lake Huron, the woods have been on fire for several weeks, and for ten days the cities and villages of the Saginaw Valley had been covered with dense clouds of smoke, growing heavier day by day as the fire advanced. The authorities of these places found it necessary to take most stringent measures to compel captains of tugs plying in the river to see to it that, so far as it was in their power to prevent it, no sparks should communicate from smoke stacks to the shores; and in Saginaw between one hundred and two hundred men were employed by the city authorities for the express purposes of keeping the fires away from it. Notwithstanding all their exertions by Monday night many houses and places of business had been burned in East Saginaw entailing a loss of from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. Trains were delayed, telegraph lines knocked down by burning trees falling upon them, and the heat and blinding smoke will for some time prevent their reconstruction. People who travel on the roads yet open, are covered with cinders and soot, and look as though they had been working in a coal mine. Back of Carrollton the woods are on fire, and by this time the place has probably been destroyed. The bridge across the Cass river is burned, as also are many houses in the village. Hemlock City is in ashes, and McDonald & Crawford's mill there was, most unfortunately, insured in the State Insurance Company of Chicago. Terrible fires are reported in the woods back of the shore, near Tawas and Au Sable; this section of the country is doomed. All that part of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron has been completely swept by fire. The villages of Forestville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sandbeach and Huron City are utterly destroyed, and it is improbable that Port Austin and Port Crescent have escaped. Heart-sickening accounts of women and children burned to death come to us from all sections. At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, not a building is left. Professor Charles Scott, of Hope College perished miserably in the flames.

In Minnesota fires are raging in Watonwan and other counties, their course being towards the southeast. They are making rapid progress through the woods of Sibley county, between New Auburn and Washington Lake, and in McLeod county they are still raging and entailing frightful loss of life and property. At Mankato on last Wednesday, the smoke was so thick that objects could not be seen from one side of the street to the other. The McLeod County Cheese Factory alone lost one hundred and thirty tons of hay. Settlers in the region have absolutely lost everything. Here the loss of hay is about 1,200 tons; of wheat, 1,500 bushels; and of oats, 2,000 bushels. The wind has changed, and it is believed the fire will make rapid headway towards the Mississippi. In Lyon county the greatest alarm exists, for places within it have already suffered great losses from the prairie fires.

So also in Wisconsin the woods and prairies are blazing in all directions, and the farmers are suffering fearfully. People from the cities are making all haste to assist those in the country, but they have no guarantee of their own safety. Thirty men are reported to have been burned to death at Pensaukee, where they were surrounded in a mill, and being unable to escape, were roasted alive. In abandoned camps in the woods, hands, boots, and charred bodies have been found, and the frightened deer crowd to the track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in such numbers that people have to fight a way through them. At Janesville, two miles north of Jefferson, about three thousand cords of piled wood have been burnt, the telegraph lines are down, and no trains pass that way. Towards the north the fire is still raging with unabated fury.

In Ohio the conflagration is increasing instead of abating, and Toledo is wrapped in smoke. Passengers in the night trains going to that city described the scenes through which they passed as being wildly grand in some places, while in others the fires approach so closely to the train as to make the atmosphere almost stifling. The smoke was so dense that the track could be seen only for a few rods ahead of the locomotive, and there is danger that the fire, which burns into the earth, will eat up the roots of trees and cause them to fall across the tracks. The ground burns almost as do meadows, stubble-fields, and even pasture. In the town of Madison a large force of men is constantly at work keeping back the flames, and between Blissfield and Riga the woods are in ablaze, and in this district the water of the wells gave out long ago. In the towns of Rome and Elkhart conflagrations are frequent, and tremendous fires are raging near Allen's Prairie. The West, for thousands and thousands of miles, is one sheet of flame. What the end will be it is impossible to imagine.

The Value of the Telegraph.

The N. Y. Post thus comments:

In regarding the tremendous disaster that has befallen the city of Chicago, nothing is more striking than the immense value of the magnetic telegraph in communicating the sorrowful tidings at once to every part of the country, and thus enabling cities at a distance to devise immediate means of relief for the sufferers. It is not yet forty-eight hours since the fire broke out which laid Chicago in ashes, but trains are speeding thither from every direction with food and clothing for the hungry and the shelterless; and while the flames still raged, the fire brigades of St. Louis and Cincinnati had sent men and apparatus to help in extinguishing them.

It would be difficult to compute the gain thus secured to the country by the invention of Professor Morse. But for the telegraph, we should not at this moment have received intelligence of the ruin at Chicago. Having the telegraph, our people have already held meetings at many points and organized measures of succor; the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Baltimore has provided for immediate collections in all the parishes of that great religious communion throughout the country, for the relief fund; and we may hope that before the smoke of the fire has cleared away, the amplest aid will have been afforded to its impoverished victims.

It is a trite maxim that he gives doubly who gives quickly, and the telegraph puts it in our power to give quickly. It connects so closely together the different parts of our country that one great sorrow is made to affect them simultaneously, as one great joy will swell millions of sympathetic hearts; and so, altogether apart from the commercial ties which are woven by the electric current to bind together distant States and cities, it becomes, indeed, what Mr. Calhoun so well denominated it, "the nerve of the continent."

Tricks of Jugglers.

A traveller at Kinsai was entertained by the Viceroy, the Amir Kustai, and this was one of the amusements:

"That same night a juggler appeared, who was one of the Great Kaan's slaves, and the Amir said to him, 'Come and show us some of your wonders!' Upon this he took a wooden ball with seven holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and laying hold of one of these, slung it into the air. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a short end of a thong in the conjurer's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him. The conjurer then called to him three times, but getting no answer, he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong, and disappeared in his turn! By-and-by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand and the other foot, then the trunk, and, last of all, the head! Lastly he came down himself, puffing and blowing, and with his clothes all bloody, kissed the ground before the Amir, and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us! All this astonished me beyond measure."

MY OLD LOVE.

I hear in the thicket the brooklet's fall;
A thrush on a lilac spray
Sings as of old the vesper song
Of the slowly-waking day;
And the fragrance comes down from the chestnut trees,
In the meadow where daises blow,
As it came when the tender twilight came,
In the springs of long ago.

Far over the dark and shadowy woods
Comes floating the church-bell's chime,
And I wander and dream in the fading light,
As I dreamed in the olden time,
When I lingered under the chestnut bough
Till hushed was the bird's sweet strain,
And the shimmering light of the moonbeams fell
On the leaves like a silver rain.

But never again shall I wait and watch,
In the hush of the sweet spring night,
For a step in the depth of the rustling copse,
And the gleam of a garment white;
And never again 'neath the dew-gemmed flowers,
Shall linger my love and I,
When the tremulous stars through the fleecy bars
Look out in the western sky.

Yet a joy which is nameless and strangely sad,
Throbs in my heart's deepcore,
As the sweet, sweet love of the days long fled
Is thrilled into life once more.
O dear was I to the heart that is cold,
And her love o'ershadows me still;
And the stars shine down on her grave to-night
In the lone church-yard on the hill.

LOVE IS BLIND.

A Wisconsin Man is Married to a Women He Has Never Seen—A Romance Equal to Any in the Books.

The following is vouched for by one G. B. Taylor, a correspondent of the Green Bay Gazette:

Mr. William Bruce, a gentlemen living in comfortable circumstances upon the bank of Suamico river, Suamico, Brown county, Wis., is highly respected by the community in which he lives, as has been evinced by his being elected, from time to time, to fill most of the various township offices. He has also enjoyed most of the blessings of life, being in good health and pecuniary circumstances, having a valuable farm and a pleasant home. But one thing was lacking to make home all gladness—a helpmeet to share with him the joys of the household.

Last winter his niece, from Pennsylvania, visited him, and, discovering his want, gave him the address of a lady friend of hers, living near Linn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and recommended her as every way suitable to adorn his home. Her name is Mary Knapp, who was consort of the late Justus Knapp, of Lynn, Pa. She is an intelligent, cultivated, and highly respected lady, and beloved by all who know her. A correspondence immediately sprang up between them, and love grew and thrived even through a medium as matter-of-fact as Uncle Sam's mails, and firmly resulted in an engagement. About this time her affianced had an attack of neuralgia, which settled in his eyes, and so affected them that within four months after they had become engaged he was almost totally blind. Though he had become very much attached to her through the correspondence, yet a sense of duty led him to inform her of his misfortune, and to extend an offer to release her from her engagement. Thereupon she wrote him a very kind and sympathetic letter, in which she stated that if he were doomed to suffer for life the awful affliction of blindness, he was much more than ever in need of a wife to care for him through life and lighten the burden of his dark and dismal pilgrimage upon earth; and therefore that she had no desire to be released from the solemn compact of marriage which she had taken.

However, a few weeks ago, the expectant bride arrived, and the meeting with the betrothed was warm and affectionate, but, of course, somewhat disadvantageous. Soon afterward I accompanied him to the Eye Infirmary at Chicago, to learn if any relief from his blindness could be afforded; but, alas! no encouragement was given. Prof. Holmes pronounced it dropsy of the eye, a disease so far advanced as to admit of no hopes of recovery. Returning home with a sad and heavy heart, this fate was disclosed to his bride and relatives. Though touched to the heart with sorrow yet even this did not dissuade her from her noble purpose to assume for life the burden to care for one who had suddenly become as a child, but who had spent many years in active toil.

The wedding day was appointed, and the nuptials were celebrated August 8th, 1871, by which time he had become it may be said, totally blind, not having, sight enough to enable him to distinguish one from another of his own family. The pair are now, however, living in connubial bliss. And why shouldn't they? She renders unto him with a kindly hand and heart every act of kindness in her power, attending to every want and need with a watchful eye; and he fully appreciates it all with feelings of gratefulness.

As he has never had the pleasure of seeing her whom he has promised to "love, honor, and cherish," who can deny, in this case, the truth of the adage, "Love is blind?" "Love at first sight" has always been considered a rare phenomenon of the tender passion—but what is love without sight at all?

The Prince.

The approaching visit to this country of Prince Alexis of Russia has set all the romancers and story-mongers at their busiest concerning himself and the various members of his suite. The last gossip in circulation in Washington circles is to the effect that a young scion of the Russian nobility managed to run away from home some eighteen or twenty years ago, and in his wanderings reached America. Here he got out of money, and was reduced to the utmost extremity, being compelled to sell the few valuables he had to get bread—having no letters, and being a stranger in a strange land. In want, and almost in rags, the prodigal was desirous of returning home, and in desperation threw himself on the kindness of a lady whom he had met in society. Having but little ready money, she gave him a valuable jewel, which he was to dispose of and keep the proceeds. Full of gratitude, the young man departed, vowing that should he reach his home she should be amply compensated. Several years passed, and the lady heard nothing of him. At length, one day, a package reached her, through the Russian Legation at Washington, containing a set of fine emeralds and cape and muff of magnificent furs, with an autograph letter from the Russian she had aided, stating that he had reached his home, and was now in a situation to acknowledge the debt he owed her. Here the matter ended. This lady is the mother of several blooming daughters, and is quite in a flutter of late by discovering that her Russian *protege* has, through the death of those near to him, become the owner of titles and estates, and, further, that he is one of the suite of the Grand Duke Alexis. Who knows what may come of it? say the quidnuncs.

THE Boston Journal remarks that "a young lady with golden tresses fainted the other night, and an alarmed friend bathed her forehead with vinegar, and in the most expeditious manner bathed all the golden color out of her friend's front hair." The moral of which is that young ladies when they faint should "tar the vinegar."

VARIETIES.

WHY is a tight-rope dancer like an epidemic? Because she's poisin' in the air.

WHY is a fair-haired doll like jelly? Because it's made with eyes-in-glass.

A FRENCHMAN is said to have invented a lamp-wick that will burn for five years.

THE day to pick your wife is Choose-day Weddens-day is the day to be married on, of course.

A CALIFORNIA editor has bought a mule, and a brother editor chronicles it as a remarkable instance of self-possession.

THE East India nabob whose liver is all gone looks out for a young wife as a remedial agent, because she's nu-bile.

IT is sweet to have friends you can trust, and convenient sometimes to have friends who are not afraid to trust you.

RESOLUTIONS of "thanks to God and the police of the city," were passed at an Indianapolis meeting.

A BOY who lately tried to sell a horse so cheap at Decorah, Ind., as to arouse suspicion, was arrested and found to be a girl in disguise.

A BOSTON paper says many young ladies are accused of wearing their engagement rings in their pockets except when "he" is around.

A BOSTON lady declares she is guilty of downright falsehood a dozen times a day by saying to the people she meets, "I am glad to see you," and cannot free herself from the habit.

RUSSIA prides herself on her agricultural fairs. Three hundred thousand people visited the one held at Novgorod lately, and the sales of commodities during the eight weeks the fair lasted, amounted to over $135,000,000.

MANY ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy, massive earrings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produce headache and pains in the face.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was being kissed by Kossuth. A contemporary asks: "Isn't this a little hard on poor Mrs. Beecher?"

FROM all parts of the country our exchange newspapers and the telegraph are bearing us reports of public meetings and munificent gifts for our stricken sister city of Chicago.

ONE of the religious organizations of Northampton, Mass., has pronounced the use of tobacco an evil which all Christians should abandon. They are also called upon to cease raising the weed.

THE gratifying inteligence comes from Constantinople that the progress of the cholera has been checked, and the alarm which was felt concerning the spread of the epidemic eastward and toward Europe and the west is subsiding.

A BLUSHING damsel had a man and dog up before the police court to answer the charge of assault and battery on the dog's part. When asked what the dog did she said it bit her. When asked where, after considerable hesitation and blushing she replied: "On the left drumstick."

"THERE are two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job on the street corner. "If I save me $4,000 I must lay up me $200 a year for twenty years, or I can put away $20 a year for two hundred years. Now, which way will I do it?"

"I BELIEVE that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband one day. "How so?" inquired the husband. "Because able was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

A MONUMENT of white marble, twenty feet high, with appropriate inscription, erected at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Va., to the memory of the Confederate dead, buried in that county, was unveiled last week, with Masonic and other ceremonies.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple from New York, on their wedding tour, stopped at the Briggs House, Chicago, and when the fire broke out went to look at it. They soon were compelled to return, but found the Briggs House in flames. They lost everything, and have come back to New York entirely destitute.

THE indignation meeting at Swampscott, Mass., held in consequence of the railway disaster near Boston, passed the following appropriate resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of Saturday night we recognize, not the mysterious Providence of God, but the reckless carelessness of man.

A NEW system in street railroading has been adopted in Buffalo. The companies propose to make a difference in rates where persons go the entire length of the route, and where they only go part of the distance. Thus the fare from a certain point to either end of the line, or less, will be but little more than half the amount charged for the entire route.

RICHARD WATERS of New Jersey locked his son up in a room for disobedience. Next morning the boy had vanished. Mr. Waters has searched incessantly and in vain for the lad ever since. On Saturday last he received a letter from his brother in Ohio, saying that the boy had arrived there, having walked every step of the way, begging and stealing his food.

THE tidal wave hoax has been productive of some good in North Carolina at least, according to the Newbern Times. The Beaufort people are in great fear of being washed away with all their land, and are holding prayer meetings by night and by day, praying fervently against the wave. There is said to be a great rush to join the church, and the general religious excitement is itself at the flood.

SEVERAL American ladies are now in Florence, Italy, preparing themselves for the stage and for engagements in opera during the coming season. Among these are Misses Crane and Barton, of Boston; Miss Henne, of Cincinnati, and Miss Starbird, of Portland. Of these Miss Crane and Miss Henne have already sung in public in Florence. They are all said to have very fine and well-cultivated voices.

SOME of the spoons which General Israel Putnam had made of the silver which he received for his services in the Revolutionary War, have recently come into the possession of Colonel J. Ware Butterfield, of Concord, N. H. They are four table spoons, about eight inches long, perfectly plain, and two troy ounces in weight. The marking is of a rather primitive character within an oval on the handles, "I. P. B. D.," the latter standing for Betsey Dana, Mrs. Putuam's maiden name.

NOW, this is what an exchange calls contemptible. At Miller's Falls, Mass., one H. L. Stevens made love to Miss Clara Davis, and promised to marry that virgin; but though often requested to do so, neglected and refused to the damage of the said Clara, as she says, of a great deal of money. The whole matter being submitted to a jury of hard-hearted men, they awarded to poor Miss Davis the sum of $25. The broken-heart market must be rather depressed in that frigid vicinity. We have never supposed that a woman who could bring an action for breach of promise of marriage would be likely to commit suicide, or we might advise Miss Clara to remove herself from the dangerous neighborhood of the Falls.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.....Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare.....E. A. Myers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871.

Scott and the Sixteenth Amendment.

The Philadelphia *Post* heads an account of the burial of the negro Catto, "The End." So mote it be.

The deficit in the city accounts of New Orleans is $650,000. There exists no sort of trouble about explaining this deficit. The city of New Orleans is ruled by Radical carpet-baggers and scallawags. The only wonder is that the deficit is not twice as large.

After all the gammon about the Philadelphia election riots it turns out that they were caused by Radical negroes beating men of their own race from the polls because they proposed to vote the Democratic ticket. This is only following the advice of the saintly Jenkins in his speech at Steubenville, Ohio. "Hang every negro who does not vote the Radical ticket" to the tune of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

In one of the Senatorial districts of New York, it was charged by Radical newspapers that a Radical Senator had sold his vote for $30,000. The name, date, place, and circumstances were given; and yet a Radical Convention renominated that same Senator, because Grant's Collector Murphy, asked that it should be done. There is refined honesty for you.

The result of the election in Cincinnati, shows the advantage of nominating good men for office and then laboring for their election on the principle that honest men ought to be elected. Hamilton county was considered an impregnable stronghold of Radicalism yet the Democracy elected half the legislative ticket and the larger part of their county ticket.

The beggarly majority received by Stanton for Auditor-General in Allegheny county must be any thing but gratifying to the Radical leaders of the banner county who think they have "a sure thing of it." His majority only reaches the paltry figure of 3,759. Three years ago Grant's majority in Allegheny county was 10,816, showing that the Radical majority has fallen off 7,057 since 1868, or at the rate of 2,352 per year. At that rate how long will it be before Allegheny county is Democratic?

The "loyal" press is just beginning to find out that the Chicago conflagration was the result of a Ku Klux conspiracy, on the part of a hundred ex-rebels from St. Louis. A Chicago special to the St. Louis *Democrat* of a late date says:

There are all sorts of stories afloat from time to time concerning the arrest and shooting or hanging of incendiaries. Among the most sensational is one that last night an incendiary, who was arrested near the Catholic church, learning he would be hanged, confessed that he came here with a hundred ex-rebels from St. Louis to burn the city, and now that it was done, he was ready to die—and he died.

We knew from the first that the loyal newspapers would find a better explanation than that the fire originated from a cow kicking over a lamp in a stable, and was promoted by a hurricane. What would any event be in the estimation the Radical press, if they could not turn it to account. Every convulsion in Nature is either the work of the Ku Klux devil, or is a judgment sent upon the people for tolerating the Democratic party. This class of bigots, however, take especial care not to burden subscription papers with the size of their relief contributions.

All decent men join in denouncing the murderer of Octavius V. Catto of Philadelphia, a colored man, who was shot during a riot on election day in that city. Not satisfied with the punishment of the assassin, whoever he may be, white or black, Democrat or Republican, not yet determined, the *Commercial* would hold others responsible and thus comments:

But this wretch was in a sense as much a victim as was the gentleman and patriot whom he slew. Back of the infamous agent stood the malign forces which impelled him, and it is against these that we utter our voice.

If this doctrine obtains, it will have to be applied to the other side. Instead of punishing the individual negroes who committed rape upon white women in mid-day in Tennessee, as we are advised by telegraph, why not insist that these wretches are themselves victims and back of them stand malign forces impelling them to the commission of crime, and hang up every negro in the country. The logic is the same.

THE REASON WHY.

A gentleman wants to know why the vote given in Allegheny county for the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, Capt. Cooper, was several thousand less than that given Gen. McCandless. It is easily explained. The German Reform party adopted Gen. McCandless as their candidate for Auditor General and Robert B. Beath, the Radical candidate, for Surveyor General. The same explanation applies to Stanton who polls several thousand votes less than Beath. Capt Cooper received the full Democratic vote in this county as will be noticed by reference to the tables.

THE PRESIDENCY.

In but little more than a year from this date the people of the United States will be called upon to perform one of the most important duties which pertain to citizenship—the selection of a Chief Magistrate. In the common course of political events the time has now come beyond which a pertinent discussion of the subject cannot be delayed. It stands in the immediate future, and meets the people face to face.

This proposition is true beyond all cavil, and cannot be put aside by any set of party leaders, viz; that every interest of this great nation; every instinct that looks forward to the preservation and perpetuation of liberal constitutional government; every principle of public virtue and public honesty; and every hope for a reform of public abuses and a return to the earlier and better policy of administering the national government, demands a change in the administration—demands that the party in power be turned wholly out of the public offices. Seven-tenths of the people of the United States are convinced of the truth of this proposition, and only await a *proper* opportunity to give it the seal of their approbation at the ballot box.

Now, shall they be afforded this opportunity, or shall they be denied it, by throwing away the advantages of the hour, and fighting a hopeless battle upon an impracticable battle-field? The decision of this question, fraught with all of its great and important consequences, if we mistake not the signification of the signs of the times, rests almost entirely with the Democratic party. Can the Democratic party—nay, can the great mass of the American people, regardless of their political affiliations, fritter away this, which is perhaps the last, hope of establishing a Republican form of government upon a solid and enduring basis?

We do not agree with our cotemporary of the St. Louis *Republican* that it is the part of wisdom for the Democratic party to abandon its organization and permit the Radical party to destroy itself in a war of factions in the Presidential contest of next year. While it is true that the factions might destroy each other, it is also true that their fierce wrangle might culminate in the destruction of the governmental fabric itself, and the erection of a chaotic despotism upon its unsightly ruins.

Neither do we agree to the proposition that it would be wise for the Democratic party to aid in the election of Horace Greeley, or any other factious leader in the Radical party. He would only be a bitter partisan, and the exponent of political views antagonistic to the national welfare—at best an alternative evil, and an aggravation to the national disorder. It is folly to administer one poison simply because it precludes the taking of another not a whit more malignant or deadly.

Nor do we believe that it is the best policy, in view of the result of the recent State elections, to nominate any man, whose name up to this time has been seriously canvassed in connection with the Democratic nomination. We are not to be misunderstood when we say this. The distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, are men who are eminent for their patriotism, their statesmanship, their ability, and their devotion to their country, and the free and liberal government bequeathed to us by our ancestors. Were either of them elected to the position of Chief Magistrate, he would fill it with honor to himself and to the advantage of the nation.

The result of the late election, we submit in support of this view. To tell the plain truth, the electors were moved less by principle than by personal consideration. It availed nothing with the masses of Republican voters that it was proven to them beyond question that the leaders of the party whom they supported and continued in power were corrupt beyond expression and had debauched the public service. They put principle aside and were guided by personal considerations. This fact must be taken advantage of. The candidate who wins in 1872, will be the man in whom centers the greatest amount of all those elements that go to make the truly and justly popular man, and who at the same time possesses that great executive ability, by which alone the true destinies of the nation can be shaped and its interests and welfare perpetuated and preserved.

We need not say that these elements of popularity, this personal magnetism cannot be found in the active politicians who have joined and participated in the shocks of the embittered contests of the past ten years. This neither detracts from their statesmanship nor their ability, nor their fitness for the high position of President, but simply demonstrates that they are not the men, in our judgment, from whom to choose a leader in the Presidential contest of 1872. Since principle—speaking in the common acceptance of the term—has become a secondary consideration in a political canvass, and personality enters so largely, we are worse than foolish, if we do not recognize and avail ourselves of the existing condition of affairs.

Pennsylvania elects the next President. Whoever receives her twenty-six electoral votes, will receive the twenty-one electoral votes of Ohio, the thirty-three electoral votes of New York, and well nigh sweep the other States of the Union. Can the Democratic party afford to put forward, as their standard bearer, a man who cannot carry the Keystone State? No; a hundred times no! Can the Democratic party and the Conservative men of the nation name a man who will sweep the State of Pennsylvania and with it the State of Ohio beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt? Yes; a thousand times yes!

That man is Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who can be the next President of the United States if he chooses to give the people his services.

We must bridge the chasm that exists between the Democratic and the Republican parties, so that the tens of thousands who are tired of Radical corruption and misrule may come over to the side of Constitutional government. We have bridged it with platforms, founded and laid in the highest principles of justice and right, and yet the tens of thousands hesitated and feared to trust the passage way. Let the gulf be bridged by the man himself and then they will come without hesitation.

Than Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, no fitter man for President could be found, and no competitor will enter the field against him, as the champion of the Radical party, who will bear any sort of a comparison with him. He knows the American people, their wants, and what will be conducive of the greatness and growth of every material interest of the nation, better perhaps than any public man in America. It has been a part of the business of his life to visit every part of our vast domain and acquaint himself with the necessities and resources of each locality. His great executive ability is known and acknowledged everywhere. Under the inspiration of his genius the greatest railroad system of the world has been perfected. He has not built up corporations merely, but he has taken hold of the fragmentary and incompleted railway lines, and fused them into a mighty and compact union, binding together the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, expanding into a mighty net work over every State, and bringing into the great marts of commerce the products of the remotest part of the nation.

As Assistant, but actual, Secretary of War under President Lincoln, he perfected the machinery of government, brought the most perfect order out of chaos, and made it possible to attack the rebellion at every point, demonstrating that his knowledge of State was equal to the knowledge that directed his unapproachable commercial enterprises and made his name celebrated in all the commercial and political centres of the world.

Had the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania resulted differently, perhaps it would not have been necessary to thus have urged the selection of Col. Scott, but as the matter stands, the nation has a right to demand his services.

It is idle to talk of electing the Democratic candidate for President without carrying the State of Peensylvania. Colonel Scott's majority could not be less than fifty thousand, a fact which will be admitted by men of all parties. Nor would his personal popularity be less in the other States of the Union, and no where would his fitness for the office be questioned by his opponents.

With twenty thousand Radical majority in Pennsylvania in 1871, a new condition of affairs is presented. That majority must be overcome. We have presented a man who can overcome it beyond the remotest shadow of a doubt. He has all the fitness and qualifications for the office, and possesses a personal magnetism that would draw such a support from the opposition, that they would be compelled to acknowledge defeat before entering into the battle.

If we would win, we must recognize the result of the late election as it stands, and not conform our actions to the situation of affairs one or two years ago, and pass unheeded the significance of the fall elections of 1871. For years capital has been against us; let us reverse the order of things in this respect. Personal considerations largely influence the people; we must take advantage of the fact. The nation is in imminent peril and we need some master mind like Thomas A. Scott to rescue it.

We do not even know that he would permit the use of his name in this connection. We have not chosen to enquire, nor are we willing to admit that he has the moral right to decline the public service. In great political crises, nations have the right to the services of their best men and then duties are thrust upon them that they can neither refuse nor avoid. In times of peril the nation can claim the life of the citizen to be offered up as a sacrifice on the shrine of battle, and he cannot refuse. In the hour of political danger she can choose her pilot, and he cannot refuse to stand at the wheel and master the storm.

The time has now come in the progress of the nation among the breakers of death and political danger, when some a great mind like Thomas A. Scott must take the helm and steer to a port of safety. He cannot refuse when the nation calls in the hour of its extremity, but like a patriot in whom the people have unbounded faith, he must discharge the highest duty of the citizen, and serve the nation for the nation's good—save the Republic for the benefit of future generations. With Thomas A. Scott as the People's candidate, the Sixteenth Amendment, liberal government, public honesty and national economy for the battle cry, victory will be on the side of the right.

THE RESULT OF AN INFAMOUS RADICAL GERRYMANDER.

On several occasions we have taken occasion to call attention to the outrageous apportionment of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler into a single legislative district, when they are naturally divided into three. This appointment was made for the sole and exclusive purpose of disfranchising the Democrats of Washington county, and preventing them from having two representatives in the Legislature, to which they are justly entitled by virtue of their majority.

The result of the election on the 10th inst. shows that by this gerrymander, the majority of the people in both Washington and Butler were disfranchised. Of the four Representatives in the district, the Democrats succeed in getting one, although they elected the entire four, but are counted out of three of them by the operation of a most infamous act, concocted by the Radical leaders, so as to pack the Legislature in their interest.

That all the Democratic candidates are elected in the letter and spirit of our supposed representative institutions, is apparent by reference to the figures. The three counties, instead of being consolidated into a single district, should have been apportioned into three, the same as the other counties of the State. Had this been done, the will of the majority would have been respected, and Messrs. Lusk, Dunlap, Key and Cooper would have been elected to the Legislature, as shown by the following comparison of votes in the three different counties, considered as separate districts:

WASHINGTON CUUNRY.

Keys (Dem.)	5076
Cooper (Dem.)	5024
Leatherman (Rad.)	4856
Fleeger (Rad.)	4947
Keys over Leatherman	219
Cooper over Fleeger	183
Net Democratic majority	201

BEAVER COUNTY.

Dunlap (Dem.)	2753
Shurlock (Rad.)	2600
Dunlap's majority over Shurlock	153

BUTLER COUNTY.

Lusk (Dem.)	3142
Mickey (Rad.)	3093
Lusk's majority over Mickey	49

But mark the workings of this infamous scheme of Radical gerrymandering. Washington county was entitled to two Representatives, and two were nominated by each party. The Democratic candidates are elected by an average majority of 201, and yet they are both counted out. Butler was entitled to one representative. Each party nominated a candidate and the Democrat was elected by 49 majority and yet he is deprived of his seat. Beaver county, where this scheme was hatched, was entitled to one Representative, and in that county the Democratic candidate has a majority of 153, and was sufficiently popular in the other counties to get 175 majority over Shurlock, one of the authors of gerrymander, in the rest of the district—a rebuke well deserved and properly administered.

By the trick of consolidating the three counties into a district the aggregate vote of three of the Radical candidates is run up so as to elect them. By the same sort of a trick, half a dozen small or closely contested counties could be disfranchised by tacking them on to a large one or one that gives a large majority to either party. If it was right to make this distinct disfranchising Democratic counties, it is equally right to turn the whole State into a single Legislative district, thus giving the entire Legislature to the party carrying the State.

We don't like to be considered cruel, but the late parade of chickens by The Post on the Texas election certainly needs to be explained. What was the Democratic majority? Let us have the figures, neighbor.—*Gazette.*

If you turn to your own files and look at the *Gazette* dated Oct. 9. 1871, first page, sixth column, you will find the desired information.

In noticing the funeral of the colored man C tto which took place in Philadelphia on Monday last and which was attended by the Republican City officials, members of the Legisiature and others, the *Bulletin* says:

Amongst the Councilmen present our Reporter looked in vain for a single Democratic representative, and, on inquiry, was informed that not a single Democratic member of either branch participated.

Early in the morning the Ministers of the city met at the First Baptist Church and joined in the procession, coming directly after the vestrymen of St. Thomas. The Committee of Arrangements hired conveyances of a certain livery stableman and ordered them to remain in waiting at the League House. When the drivers found that they were to participate in the procession they refused the job, and other conveyances had to be procured.

This should create no surprise when we remember that white Republican officers, soldiers and others did not turn out at the funeral of Capt Massey (colored) in this city a few weeks ago. When we remember that not a single colored man was appointed by the Republicans, Democrats being preferred, to receive Gen. Grant in this city, and when we remember that colored teachers are turned out of colored schools by white Republicans simply because they are black. Let Republicans practice what they preach and cease abusing their betters.

For fine and unadulterated lying commend us to The Post. In its Saturday issue it says: The *Dispatch* published as a justification of the enormous expenditures that a large number of them were made under the "act of Assembly approved March 1f 1871." This is utterly false, and The Post knows it. The *Dispatch* has made no reference to the act of March 1, 1871, nor justified, nor referred to any expenditures as having been made under this act. With our files so convenient, there is no excuse for unmitigated falsehood.—*Dispatch.*

For unscrupulous and subservient devotion to the City Hall Ring, commend us to the *Dispatch.* When it charges us with lying it should be careful that its own *charge* is not a falsehood from beginning to end. We said that the *Bispatch* published as an explanation, and, as a sequence, a justification of a portion of the enormous expenditures of City Hall the statement that they were made under "the *Act of Assembly approved March* 1, 1871." We repeat it, and for proof refer the editor of the *Dispatch* to his own files, Oct. 3 1871, where he will find in explanation of $166,074.16 the following:

Warrants drawn for payment of ground—interest on same—bonds and interest on bonded indebtedness of new City Hall, excluded from construction account by Act of Assembly approved March 1 1871, *and ordinance of councils.*

This the *Dispatch* published after The Post had stated that there was no such an act as the act of March 1, 1871. This the *Dispatch* knows. It also knows that it has purposely refused to state to the public that there was no such an act as the act of March 1, 1871, and consequently $56,000 of the $166,000 so placed, was unlawfully expended, and if put where it properly belonged would show that the construction account of City Hall already exceed $531,000 or $31,000 more than the extreme limit of the law. This fact the *Dispatch* is trying to conceal in behalf of the Ring and it knows it. It challenged us to the proof of our assertion. We have given its own words. Now will it have the decency to apologize for its uncalled for epithets? Will it have the honesty to say that there is no such an act as the act of March 1, 1871, as it and Mr. Phillips have been claiming?

The *World* implores Mayor Hall to appoint Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Department of Finance, of New York, as the most direct method of reaching the thieves who have plundered the taxpayers of millions money.

The way Texas is counted for the Radical party is by throwing out every Democratic precinct. This has been done at the point of the bayonet, and about one-eighth of the vote in the State has been counted. This is called a grand Republican victory—just the same style of victory achieved by despotism over liberty from time immemorial.

There seems to be no abatement in the suicide mania. The suicide of young Durban, at Zanesville, Ohio, a few days since, exhibits one of the strange peculiarities of this species of insanity. Less than three months ago, he was married to his wife, while upon her death bed, the victim of a lingering disease, well knowing that her death must ensue in a few weeks or months at most. When informed that the final hour of dissolution had come, he shot himself through the head at the bedside of his dying companion, her own life going out at the same instant as his, in consequence of the terrible shock.

The *Dispatch* is in a peck of trouble, and can no longer invent a defense for the City Hall Ring and is forced to acknowledge that there is no such an act as the act of Assembly approved March 1, 1871, under which Mr. Phillips claims to have expended $166,000. The *Dispatch* will find by reference to the files of The Post that from the date of the publication of Mr. Phillip's report in these columns, that we pointed out that there was no such an act as the one he claimed. But now that the *Dispatch* is on the witnesss tand, will it answer why $240,000 was paid for stonework upon a contract that called for only $90,000? Let us have the answer in plain, unmistakable English.

Hon. W. H. Seward was received by his neighbors and friends, at his home in Auburn, with every demonstration of respect. Mr. Seward, in his reply, among other things, said:

My friends, we are met together, I trust not to part again. I have had a long journey, which in its inception seemed to many eccentric, but I trust that all my neighbors and friends are now satisfied that it was reasonable, and found that in returning home to the occupations which were before me, that I was expected to enjoy rest from labors and cares that were thought to have been severe and oppressing, I found that at my age, and in my condition of health, rest was rest, and nothing remained to prevent rust but to keep in motion. I selected the way that would do the least offence, enable me to acquire the most knowledge and most increase of power, if any remained, to do good. In the course of my wanderings I have seen not all the nations, but some of the nations of every race on the earth. I have looked the whole human family in the face, taken by the hand and conversed with my fellow man in his lowest degradation and in his highest stages of civilization. I have found no nation so distant and no race so low that the character of an American citizen did not secure to me merely safety but also respect, consideration and affection. You may judge, therefore, whether in returning to my own country I have less reason to love and honor it.

The Radical papers are charging the Democrats with creating the recent disturbances in Philadelphia, but they carefully conceal from their readers the disorder and violence at their own convention in Syracuse. To refresh their memories we reprint the following extracts from the telegraphic reports:

"Chairs and table legs were freely used by the defenders of the citadel, and fists and canes by the attacking party. At last one of the latter drew a pistol, but before he could use it he was felled to the floor by a blow from the back of one of the iron seats, laying his check open and putting him *hors du combat.*"

"There were cries of "Put down those pistols," "Don't shoot," "Don't shoot," "Kill the son of a—," "Kill him," "Blow his brains out," "Open the door," "Not a damned one of you will get in," "You'll all get in," etc. Ejaculations more expressive than elegant were indulged in until the place seemed worse than Bedlam."

The Secretary of the Navy is determined to put a stop to the disgraceful habit of "hazing" among the midshipmen at the Naval Acadomy, and on Saturday ordered the dismissal of five cadet midshipman from the academy for persistency in this vicous practice against all orders and regulations. The order says "that while mere youthful vavacity and mischief may be overlooked, persistent blackguardism is inconsistent with the character of an officer and gentleman, and will not be tolerated."

A Washington correspondent says:

It is ascertained to a certainty that the resignation of Tom Murphy, Collector of Customs at New York, is in the hands of General Grant, to be accepted if the latter considers it necessary for the Republican party. The delegation which called on the President a few days ago, asking the removal of Murphy, were told by the President that if they could find another man who combined with executive ability the same political strength, and who could unite the Republican party in New York State, he would remove Murphy and appoint that other man.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states:

We expressed yesterday, a shade of incredulity regarding a statement apparently made upon the authority of Murray Shipley, Esq., about the birth of five hundred children on the prairies about Chicago the night after the fire. But we find the following in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday: "A reliable physician states that he has the means for knowing that five hundred children were born on the prairie and on the streets during Monday and Tuesday nights."

The Nicolson pavement has been especially a Chicago institution. In the late conflagration an eye-witness says they burned like tinder—"like petroleum" would have been a more accurate phrase. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, "In the crowded parts of New York this pavement should be ripped up at once, leaving us the security of solid, uninflammable ground until a first-class stone pavement can be laid."

A PROPER SUGGESTION.

The Circumstances of Rev. Jno. A. Gray—What a Correspondent Proposes.

The following communication—from one who is but slightly acquainted with Mr. Gray, fully explains itself:

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1871.

Editors of The Post:

I have watched, with deep interest, the proceedings in the case of Rev. Gray, and fully coincide with your views that he has been outrageously slandered and has the sympathies of this community, and in this connection I desire to make a suggestion, which I have good reasons to believe will meet with a hearty response. It is this: I am informed, not by Rev. Gray, but by some of his friends, that he is actually so poor in this world's goods that the money paid for his railroad fare to come here from the far west and meet his defamers face to face, was *borrowed!* We all know that a man in his position must necessarily spend the whole of his salary, and if without other sources of income, when debarred from earning a livelihood, he must soon be in want. This I am informed, and reliably too, is the present situation of Mr. Gray, and I propose that the late congregation, the members and pewholders of Christ M. E. Church, most all of whom would be glad to have Mr. Gray with them again and will in due time petition for his re-appointment, will make up a purse sufficient in amount as will at least reimburse their late beloved pastor for the time and expense incurred in warding off the assaults of his persecutors. Of course others outside of that church could join in this movement if they think proper, but it seems to me that the congregation should start it.

Now Mr. Editor, I really don't know how Mr. Gray or any of his friends will view this suggestion, but I make it, believing it to be the proper and substantial method of assisting a man who has proved himself a gentleman and whose standing and reputation has only been elevated by the onslaughts of his enemies.

The name of your correspondent is at the disposal of any one who may wish to know it. A Pewholder.

THE MASK RAISED!

NO LONGER A REPUBLIC.

First Mandate of the Dictator.

The Sacred Writ of Habeas Corpus

Thrust Aside in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The President issued a proclamation to-night recit ing that whereas, insurgents, engaged in unlawful combinations within the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairchild, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, have not dispersed in obedience to the proclamation of the 12th, and given up their arms, disguises, &c—

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that *the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in said counties in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States* for said district, or any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by *any soldier or citizen* acting under their orders.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 16.—There has been a wonderful active in the South Division of the burn district to-day. Thousands of men have been at work

Clearing Away the Debris.

removing and putting up temporary buildings, &c. Every laboring man willing to work can find plenty to do at liberal wages.

The action of the banks in unanimously resolving to open for business to-morrow and to pay at once, if called for, every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses, have inspired renewed confidence among our business men. All looks well for the future, so far as the future is within human control. There are many

Sensational and Exaggerated Reports

published through the press in other parts f the country having not the remotest foundation or truth. They are sent by special correspondents, and not through the Associated Press. One report is to the effect that the wooden pavements in this city were entirely consumed, and they served largely towards feeding and extending the fire. Nothing could be further from the truth. The wooden pavements all remain as laid down, firm as rocks, and are scarcely scorched at all, and only in places where red brick, stone and iron fell upon them. They are at this moment nearly as good as ever, and are about the only thing that resisted successfully the fearful heat to which they were subjected. The reports also of the loss of life are greatly exaggerated.

The Number of Dead Bodies

Already discovered fall short of one hundred and twenty-five. A large number of supposed lost are alive and well. This is true about Col. Stone and his wife, Miss Pelgram, Dr. Freen, David A. Gage, City Treasurer, and many others.

There is an active discussion going on in the Board of Trade, as to where it shall be located until their edifice is rebuilt. As it is now located on the west division, a large number of members are in favor of its removal to Stannard Hall, Michigan avenue. This building is excellently adapted to the purpose, while the building now occupied is less convenient. A vote was taken by the board to-day, and the majority declared against removal, but it is claimed that the largest and most influential operators are for the removal. It will probably result in

A Split in the Board.

as the friends of the South Side have already organized, and are ready to do business in Stannard Hall.

Lunt, Preston & Kean, private bankers, whose banking house was consumed, will resume and commence business to-morrow. They are the agents of Jay Cooke & Co. in negotiating the Northern Pacific Railroad loan.

Resuming Business.

Rush Medical College, the buildings of which were destroyed, resumed its course to-day in the City Hospital. Students, who left the city, are returning and the lectures will continue through the winter as usual.

The Presbyterian Seminary and professors' residence, in this city, are all safe, and the original securities are believed to be good. Mr. McCormack, though one of the heaviest losers by the fire, meets promptly his new contribution, and the balance of the endowment would have been completed by others but for the fire. Some help to save this institution would be thankfully received.

The Paper Rulers

of this city, almost to a man, have been thrown out of employment by the fire and all have been rendered homeless. They, therefore, make an appeal to their brethren of the same craft throughout the country for aid. All contributions will be thankfully received and faithfully distributed. They should be addressed to Charles H. Day, 256 West Washington st., Chicago.

The Relief Committee

are all doing their duty, and the hour for serious suffering is past. The contributions so liberally forwarded are faithfully distributed to the needy. A large number of impostors were supplied with food and clothing at the start, but the Relief organization is now so perfected that very little imposition can be practiced hereafter.

Money Orders.

Col. Eastman, postmaster, announces that the money order department of the Chicago postoffice is in operation, and is ready to pay all orders promptly. The postmaster making deposits should remit National Bank Drafts on New York, or send currency by registered letter.

The Postoffice Safes.

One of the Postoffice safes has been reached and the contents found badly scorched. $3,500 in money was recovered and about $80,000 worth of postage stamps were in a condition to be returned for exchange although not fit to be used. The cashier's day-book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be used, but the cash-book was destroyed. The safe of the money order superintendent and that of the stamped envelope clerk were yet in the ruins. The United States District Attorney has lost all his papers.

The Athletics beat the Mutuals yesterday, in the deciding game of the championship series, by the score of 21 to 7

CHICAGO ON WEDNESDAY.

CHICAGO, October 17.—An attempt was made by a number of lumber dealers, on yesterday, to carry up

The Price of Lumber

from three to four dollars per thousand, but this was resisted by many of the larger and more respectable dealers and the attempted extortion was defeated. Lumber is selling at old figures. There are fully two hundred and fifty millions of feet in the yards in this city, and the supply will continue abundant.

Murderer Captured.

The police have captured the Italian saloon keeper Gregorio Petrie, who, on Monday night of last week, in a saloon on Van Buren street, stabbed a man dead. He was found at the village of Austin, five miles west of this city.

The Dead.

The total number of dead bodies, on which inquests have been held up to last night is ninety-two. Of course when the debris in the burnt district are removed many more will be discovered.

The Board of Trade.

The directors of the Board of Trade had a meeting this morning for the purpose of settling the question of location. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee on rooms, to select a suitable lot near the old Board of Trade rooms, in the Chamber of Commerce, and to erect thereon a temporary building, for the transaction of their business.

A Temporary Postoffice.

Arrangements were made to-day, by special arrangement of the Postoffice Department, for the removal of the Postoffice to the Avenue Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, and it will be occupied for that purpose, until the Government builds a new and suitable building. The church edifice is on the South line of the burnt district in the South division. It was considerable scorched, but suffered little or no injury inside.

All Quiet.

Gen. Sheridan to-day issued an address in which he announces the continued peace and quiet of the city. There has been no case of violence since the disaster on Sunday night and Monday morning.

The Banks.

national and savings, resumed business to-day. The calls from depositors were light for immediate use. Many sought to ascertain their balances and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush whatever. The drafts on the savings banks were very light and in many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the clearing houses and many checks were thrown out. As an illustration of the confidence the public placed in the banks we refer to to-day's proceedings at the Third National, $45,000 were checked out and $72,000 deposited. The State Savings bank prepared for a rush, but only some forty depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was greatly exceeded by the deposits.

Indignant.

The action of the postoffice authorities, in locating the postoffice on the south side, where there is less than one-third of the population of the city, and no gas, has created great surprise and a good deal of indignation, less regard seeming to have been had for the accommodation of a majority of the citizens than should have been.

Many Contracts for Buildings

have been consummated to-day. Among those who propose to rebuild at once are Wm. J. Coolbaugh, H. G. Powers, C. T. Wheeler, Brown Bros., George Armarer, John B. Drake, of Drake Bros.; J. C. Walker, Potter Palmer, Matthew Laflin, C. H. Beckwith, Edward Hart, F. H. Tuttle, Gregstin & Mackin, James H. Rees the *Tribune* Co., &c. The entire block fronting on Court House square from East and running from Randolph to Washington street will be rebuilt at once by Messrs. J. C. Walker, Dr. Fowler, R. E. Goodell, Drs. Charles and John Quinland and others. The great Union Depot at the foot of Lake street is to be at once rebuilt and on a greatly enlarged scale.

The Number of Passes

issued to-day, for persons leaving the city was one thousand.

The Banks in Full Blast.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day, dated Chicago:

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell,

The Chicago banks are sound and are paying every dollar on demand. Good feelings prevails. (Signed.) H. R. HUMBURT, Comptroller of the Currency.

SUCCOR FOR THE SUFFERING.

LONDON, October 17.—The destruction of the city of Chicago is still the all absorbing topic here. Newspapers continue their call to the people, and it deserves to be said that the people respond gloriously. The Mayor publishes a statement this morning acknowledging the receipt of a multitude of small donations not included in the total already reported. The Mayo appends to the statement of exportation an appeal to continue the subscriptions until the amount devoted to this cause shall be worthy of the emergency which calls, and of the great city of London.

This morning the subscriptions at Liverpool reached £10,000, Leeds, £400; Cork, £400; Dublin, £1,500, Henley, £400. Birmingham has already forwarded the first installment of £2,000, and further contributions are being made.

A relief meeting was held at Sheffield to-day, the Mayor presiding, at which £2,000 were collected in a few minutes.

The newspapers comment at length upon the fire in Chicago and in the Northwest, and deplore the paucity of details. In such a case as this the excessive tariff charged by the Atlantic cable becomes a public misfortune.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Baltimore subscription to date amount to $197,000, and Boston, $403,000.

Liberal provision is being made for Michigan and Wisconsin.

Binghamton, New York, give $5,000; Cazenovia, $1,100. The officers and employees of the Boston Navy Yard give, $3,638.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce relief, has asked the General Committee for power to use a portion of the donation for the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The Secretary of War has authorized General Sheridan to afford such relief as may be in his power to the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

ERIE, October 18.—This city has raised twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of Chicago, and Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and the county commissioners are expected to add five thousand.

The United States steamer Michigan will leave this port to-morrow for Detroit, there to offer her services in carrying supplies to the burnt district of Michigan.

Subscriptions are also coming in for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the Western forests.

Contributions from England.

LONDON, October 18.—The subscriptions at the Mansion House to the Chicago relief fund, up to last night, amount to £24,500. The Lord Mayor has received a telegram of thanks from the Mayor of Chicago. Additional subscriptions of considerable amounts have been received from Southampton, Dundee and Nottingham.

Paris Thanked.

PARIS, October 18.—Minister Washburne has received a telegram from the Mayor of Chicago, acknowledging the Paris subscriptions.

A Princely Donation.

BERLIN, October 18.—Prince Frederick William and Princess Victoria, recognizing the cordial sympathy shown in America for the German soldiers during the late war, contribute 500,000 thalers for the relief of Chicago.

Poor France Pities Chicago.

PARIS, October 18.—M. Laboulaye, the well known friend of America, has been appointed chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee formed by citizens of France. In accordance with the instruction of the Committee he issues an address calling for contributions, and saying that although France is poor, she desires to show her gratitude and make some practical return for the fraternal sympathy shown her in her misfortunes by the people of the United States.

Ireland Not Backward.

LONDON, October 18.—In Belfast, yesterday, £3,000 were subscribed for the relief of Chicago.

Aid From the Illinois Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The Lower House of the Illinois Legislature yesterday passed a bill for the relief of Chicago, which provides for the issue of ten-year six per cent. bonds for the amount of principal and interest expended by her on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Nearly three millions of the bonds are to be delivered before November 15th. Not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of the proceeds of the bonds are to be used in rebuilding the public works in Chicago, and the remainder to the support of the police and fire departments.

Relief Subscriptions at Home.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Donations of money and supplies are still liberally offered for the relief of the people of Chicago. The total collections in this city are already over one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Two thousand pounds sterling, contributed by Sheffield, England, was paid over to the Committee to-day.

CHICAGO CHEERFUL.

CHICAGO, October 18.

The Legislature.

The lower house of the General Assemb in Springfield, in session yesterday, passed a bill to refund the city of Chicago the amount paid by her, for deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal—about $3,000,000.

The Wonders of a Few Days.

Ten days only have passed since the great conflagration, and every day brings an occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly; relief for the poor comes in abundantly; business is resuming; rebuilding is going on in every direction, and there is a much more healthy feeling abroad than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The reports from all the banks is substantially the same as yesterday. Very little money had been called for, while the deposits have been quite large. There is no difficulty in negotiation bills on New York, sight or time at old rates in financial circlss. All looks well.

The Insurance Companies

are doing well, and those that are solvent pay without requiring the policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adjustment, etc. The American Central Company, of St. Louis, commenced paying to-day, John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, receiving five thousand dollars from the company. They will continue to pay on demand until all are paid. The executive board of the Republic Insurance Company of this city had a meeting to-day, and resolved to wind up. Their losses foot up $3,600,000, while their cash assets amount only to $900,000. They will pay twenty-five cents on the dollar on demand.

Twenty one thousand dollars were received to-day as a contribution to the relief fund from Memphis, Tennessee.

The *Times* of this morning, upon what it deems a candid estimate, makes the

Total Lost by the Fire $150,000,000.

J. W. Doan & Co., and many others of our wholesale grocery houses announce their immediate resumption of business and that their liabilities will all be paid at maturity, and these are a fair index of what the grocers of Chicago will do.

The Grain Traffic.

The business of the Board of Trade has been fairly resumed. The purchase and sale of grain is going on as if nothing had happened. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy, equal to those of any time previous to the great fire.

Stampede Through a Tunnel on the Night of the Fire.

The following thrilling incident of the recent fire, occurred in Washington street Tunnel. During the fiercest fury of the fire, when thousands upon thousands were rushing through the tunnel, which is over one thousand feet in length, the gas suddenly gave out and all were left in total darkness. A terrible panic ensued and a collision and trampling to death of the weaker by the stronger seemed inevitable, but, strange as it may seem, everybody in the darkness seemed to comprehend the necessity for coolness and courage. Not a man lost his presence of mind, but all with one accord bore to the right, each calmly enjoining upon the others to be cool and steady and to march steadily on till the light could be reached. Rapidly but without confusion the two columns moved on through the thick darkness with almost military precision, the silence being broken only by the frequent shouts of "Right," "Right." There was no collision and no one was burned but all reached the end of the tunnel in safety and then, for the first time in almost ten months, breathed freely.

A Bold Fellow.

Some ambitious and daring individual this morning, worked his way to the top of the Court House, although such a thing seemed almost impossible, and planted the American flag on the highest point where it now flutters in the breeze.

The schooner S. Levent, owned in Chicago, was wrecked on Saturday last, off Manistee, and the crew seven in number, all perished except one seaman named P. J. Thorrum, who after suffering for many hours, was finally rescued by the schooner D. P. Dublin.

A survey of the *Tribune* building was made by architects to-day, who report that the walls and most of the floors are good, and that the whole can be put in order for $50,000. The ogiginal cost was $210,000.

The amalgamated society of locomotive engineers commenced its annual meeting in Toronto, Canada, yesterday.

THE MICHIGAN CALAMITY.

DETROIT, Mich., October 16.—The most earnest

Appeals for Aid

still come from the North and Northwestern portions of the State which are being responded to with marked liberality. Contributions in this city of money, clothing and provisions continue to flow in, and every train and every boat conveys help to the sufferers. In thirty days water communication with the devastated district will cease, after which supplies must be teamed sixty miles to Manistee and from fifty to one hundred miles to Sinclair and Huron counties.

Now is the Time

to send forward supplies, such as provisions, winter clothing, blankets, mattresses and especially bedding for the sick. The Relief Committee at Grand Rapids, in conjunction with Senator Ferry, are unremitting in their efforts to alleviate the distress at Manistee and Holland. Contributions, especially designed for these places should be sent direct to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven.

The contributions

At Our Churches

yesterday reached several thousand dollars. Considerable aid from beyond the borders of Michigan is beginning to come in. All such will be most thankfully received.

Governor Baldwin arrived here to-day, and is to-night in consultation with leading citizens of the State as to what shall be done in

The Present Terrible Emergency.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Grand Rapids was held to-night for the purpose of establishing a central executive relief committee for Western Michican. D E. Morris, of Holland, made the following statement:

The number of families to be supplied daily with food in Holland is 34; number of persons, 1,294; number of families in Filmore and Laketown, 70; number of persons, 4,000; number of families in Holland township, 40; number of people, 200.

GOV. HOFFMAN INTERVIEWED.

The Committee of Seventy Send a Delegation to Albany—How They were Received and What Transpired.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 17.—Governor Hofman this afternoon received in the Executive Chamber the sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and gave a hearing concerning the frauds in New York. The Committee consisted of Judge Pierrepont, General John A. Dix, Gov. F. Salomon, Henry J. Stebbins, John Wheeler, James L. Krown and William C. Barrett.

Judge Pierrepont, Gov. Salomon and Judge Barrett briefly addressed the Governor, reciting that frauds had been committed and asking him to use his power as Chief Executive to arrest the abuses and protect the State. They further asked that a military fore be placed in readiness to quell any riot that may arise.

Gov. Hoffman, in reply to the Committee, said: "I need not say that anything I can do in the matter will be done. I do not see that Judge Pierrepont asks for anything specific save for a military force. Complete preparations will be made of that nature. Is not the plundering stopped for the time being by the appointment of Green as Deputy Comptroller?"

Judge Pierrepont—"Yes, but the city credit is not restored."

Gov. Hoffman—"I should think your committee would point out to me something specific—The Attorney General is present to speak for himself; I am sure that he will do all that lies in his power to aid your committee. Judge Emlott of your committee is not present today—he stated me some days since that he thought the Governor had no power in the matter as to which you have addressed me. I shall ask the Attorney General to take into his counsel Charles O'Conor, the acknowledged head of the New York bar. I will use the military in case of a disturbance, and will do my whole duty as I may further find what it may be."

Judge Barrett asked the Governor if facts were brought to his knowledge going to prove that the next election would not be fairly holden, would he interfere in the interest of a fair election?

The Governor said it would be time enough to consider that question when the facts were presented.

The Attorney General made a few remarks expressing his willingness to co-operate with the Committee of Seventy in the interest of good government. He stated further that he would write a letter which they might take with them on their return to New York, requesting Charles O'Conor to act as counsel with him for the State in any action which might be brought in connection with the frauds.

After a little general conversation the interview terminated.

ANOTHER "TRENT" AFFAIR.

Americans Seize a British Schooner in British Waters—Pursuit by an English Gunboat—An American Gunboat Sent to Prevent a Recapture in American Waters—The Great Present Taker Called On to Interfere.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A *Herald's* dispatch from Gloucester, Massachusetts, states that great excitement has existed there for the past few days, since the schooner E. A. Horton was taken from the harbor of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, by a party of men who are believed to have been sent for the purpose from Gloucester, and that the vessel is now due at that port. It is now said that a British gunboat was sent in search of the schooner, and had arrived off Cape Ann yesterday, with the intention of recapturing her and taking her back to Nova Scotia.

A telegram to the Charlestown navy yard, resulted in the sending of an American gunboat to Gloucester, which, after taking several United States officials and the owners of the schooner on board, started last evening on a cruise to prevent the schooner from being molested by British vessels in American waters. Several officials and citizens of Gloucester have gone to Boston to interview President Grant upon the subject. The affair is believed to be one of great gravity.

Later—Naval Preparations to Entertain the British Gunboat.

BOSTON, October 17.—A special to the *Traveller*, from Gloucester, this morning, says: Collector Fitz J. Babsen has telegraphed for the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, of Portland, which will reach this port to-day. The Mahoning has already come and gone outside. These will make a fleet of four vessels in these waters and any attempt to seize the Hortense by English vessels will meet with successful resistence. The Mahoning is said to have strict orders not to let her be taken.

The number of revenue officers in the country has been reduced to 4,260 against 5,850 in December, 1865.

THE OLD WORLD.

GERMANY

Opening of the Reichsrath—Address of Kaiser Wilhelm.

BERLIN, October 16.—The Emperor William to-day opened the sessions of the Reichsrath in person. He began his address with a review of the past session of the North German Parliament, and of course, German unification. The progress f this important policy and the present ondition of United Germany he considered eminently favorable and gratifying. Passing from this to topics to be considered by the present session, he said its chief care would be the consideration of the budget for the Empire, The advances made by the several States of the Confederation must be repaid out of the funds received from France as indemnity. The budget must include the expense of settling the government of the territory acquired from France. The Emperor expressed the opinion that the re-organization of the coinage of Germany is desirable. He said the Federal Council was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment of a gold coin basis for a uniform system of German coinage. He also proposed, as a subject ripe for discussion, the securing of a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy to be so controlled throughout, that the intetests of Germany would be fairly considered. Alluding to the foreign relations of the Empire he said that such relations were entirely satisfactory. There was no cause of anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a cordial nature, and intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by reminiscences of past conflicts.

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the New Party.

MADRID, October 16.—The political party, of which Sagosta is the head, has issued a manifesto document, acknowledging the sovereignty of the National Government as now constituted, and insisting on the maintenance of the integrity of the National dominions. This portion of the manifesto has reference to the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba. The manifesto attacks the International Society as a dangerous and unpatriotic organization.

Significant Republican Meeting at Madrid

MADRID, October 16.—A great Republican meeting was held in this city to-day, Senor Orenz presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the party would offer undying opposition to every form of government for Spain, which was not purely Republican. Nevertheless, inurging such war upon new Republican principles, they would not violate the laws of the land. Several speakers addressed the meeting and some of them were very pronounced in their expressions against the present government. The most violent proclaimed their perfect sympathy with Republicans everywhere, and with the International Society, and declared that the faith of Republicans of Spain was identical with the doctrines of liberty and equal rights now so rapidly spreading through all the countries of Europe.

ENGLAND.

Workingmen Agitating the Disestablishment of the Church.

LONDON, October 16.—The subscriptions taken at the Mansion House for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers amount thus far to twenty thousand pounds. The Strand Theatre devoted the proceedings of Wednesday's performance to the relief fund.

An address has been issued by the representatives of the workingmen, demanding a separation of the Church and State. The address announces that meetings of workingmen will be held throughout England in support of the movement.

FRANCE.

Evacuation.

PARIS, October 18.—The evacuation of six departments by the Prussians will be completed on the 27th of December.

Troubles in Corsica.

There have been several unimportant demonstrations in Corsica by partisans of the late Emperor.

France Signs the Treaty

PARIS, October 18.—The final ratification by France of the treaty with Germany has been dispatched to Berlin. By the terms of the treaty six departments to be evacuated by the Germans are declared neutral territory in a military point of view, until the stipulated payments of indemnity are completed. During that time these departments will not be occupied by French troops, and should France not fulfill her financial obligations they be re-occupied by the Germans.

ENGLAND.

A French Decoration.

LONDON, October 18.—The Lord Mayor has received from Thiers the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GERMANY.

Labor Riots at Mayence.

FRANFORT, October 18.—The labor strikes in Mayence resulted in a riot today. The troops were called out, when the mob dispersed and quiet was restored.

SPAIN.

A Counter Manifesto.

MADRID, October 18.—The adherents of Zerilla have issued a manifesto counter to that of Sagosta, which supports the Savoy dynasty.

RUSSIA.

Diplomatic.

LONDON, October 18.—Advices from St. Petersburg render it probable that Alexis Orloff will be sent as Ambassador to Versailles.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, October 18.—Consols, 93¾ for money; 92⅞ for account; free 90½. Freight 90⅜. 5-20's '62, 90¾; '65, 90⅝; '67, 91⅜; 10-40's, 88¾.

LONDON, October 18.—Tallow 47s 9d@48s for new. Sugar 35s@36s 6d for No. 12 Dutch standard on spot. Turpentine 46s. Linseed oil 33s 15d.

FRANKFORT, October 18.—5-20's of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, October 18.—Rentes 57 francs 25 centimes.

ANTWERP, October 18.—Petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling upland, 9⅝s; middling Orleans, 10⅝s; sales 12,000 bales at 9⅝s. California wheat 13s 2d; Red Western @11s 6d; spring 11s@11s 8d; winter 11s 11d. Pork 48s 6d. Lard 46s. Cumberland middles 35s 6d; short rib middles 36s 8d. Flour 25@27s 9d for Western. Corn 33s.

A POLYGAMIST'S PLEA.

SALT LAKE, October 16.—Brigham Young appeared in court this morning, when the indictment for lascivious cohabitation was read to him and upon the usual question of the clerk he answered with marked seriousness "not guilty." The court room was moderately crowded and there was no excitement. Brigham seemed much improved in health and confident in manner. In the case of the Mayor, Daniel H. Wells, under a similar charge, the reading of the indictment was was waived and after the case was announced, he, too, plead "not guilty." Defendants' counsel asked the court to continue the cases until next term. The prosecution opposed this, but said they were willing to give the defendants all the time necessary for preparation for trial. The motion was not acted upon, but will be taken up at an early day, probably to-morrow.

SHIPWRECK ON THE LAKES.

A Steamer Foundered—Two Boats with the Officers and Part of the Crew Missing.

DETROIT, October 18.—The fine passenger steamer, R. C. Coburn, of Ebenward's Lake Superior line, foundered in Saginaw Bay last Sunday. Seven of the crew and three passengers are known to have been saved. Two boats, with the officers and he balance of the crew, are missing. The Coburn was on a voyage from Duluth to Buffalo, with 12,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 barrels of flour, valued at $80,000; insured for $50,000.

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSIONISTS.

The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland delegations were met at the Camden depot in Baltimore by Mayor Banks and the Council reception committee, consisting of Messrs. A. C. Trippe, Jos. G. Johnson, Benj. Price, G. Morris Bond, J. Orndorff and other members of the First Branch, and Messrs. Chas. G. Kerr, Harry McCoy, Constantine Duke, Milroy and others of the Second Branch; His Honor Mayor Banks, Messrs James Henderson, A. P. Burt, John G. Medinger, Warfield T. Browning, P. P. Pendleton and Dr. D. P. Hoffman, Directors on the part of the city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Messrs. Wm. H. Perkins, H. G. Vickery, Wm. Keyser, (second Vice President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) Israel Cohen and Hugh Sisson, City Directors in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway, and the heads of the several departments of the Municipal Government.

Mayor Banks received the host of visitors, and in the name of the city of Baltimore, tendered them one and all a most cordial welcome. T. J. Bingham briefly responded on behalf of Pittsburgh. The visitors then marched to the Rennert House, Eutaw House, and Barnum's and St. Clair Hotels, preceded by the Great Western and the Fifth Maryland Bands.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning most of the party, in company with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officers, proceeded to Mt. Clare station, where the mammoth shops of the B. & O. R. R., are located. The visitors then proceeded to the piers at Locust Point, where the immense wharves of the North German Lloyd Steamers are located. The banking office ticket offices, and other facilities for the accommodation of emigrants were inspected, the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the excellent arrangements, and thoroughness of details for the accommodation of foreign travel.

After dinner, yesterday, many of the visitors were conveyed to Pier No. 7, Light street wharf whence they embarked on a steamer on an excursion down the Chesepeake Bay as far as Annapolis. The steamer stopped *en route* at Locust Point for a portion of the delegation.

They arrived there at three o'clock and visited all the prominent public buildings, Naval Acadamy, took a peep at the cadets, &c., and returned about six o'clock in the evening highly delighted with the visit, and carrying away with them many pleasant reminiscences of this old city, and its cheerful, sociable, substantial, well to do population. This morning they will take a drive out through Druid Hill Park, will visit Fort McHenry, examine its frowning bastions, inspect the harbor defences, shipping, manufacturing establishlishments, public institutions, &c. This evening the grand banquet takes place at Mosonic Temple, and from the completeness of the arrangements and the well known reputation of Raltimore for taste and

MUNIFICENT HOSPITALITY.

there is every probability that our visitors will not be neglected.

From the following resolution passed in Baltimore Council we infer that neither time nor expense will be spared to render the banquet a complete success:

Received from the Second Branch a resolution appropriating $20,000 to entertain the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland visitors. Adopted.

The hall is magnificently decorated, and festooned with evergreens and the "stars and stripes." Scattered around the hall are various mottoes, among which are "Welcome the Iron City," "We Greet You," &c., &c.

A number of government officials and speakers and representative citizens from Annapolis, Frederick City, &c., will grace the meeting with their presence. The city founded by the piety of Calvert joins hands with the city founded by the genius of Pitt, and the sons of the "Old Keystone" and "My Maryland" meet around the festal board to celebrate and bind forever, and forever, not only the commercial and material interests of the two cities, but the lasting friendships of these communities and States and the larger—

Union of hearts and the union of hands,
The union of States none may sever,
The union of lakes and the union of lands,
And the flag of our Union, forever.

Help for Michigan.

Mayor Brush yesterday morning received the following letter, which nobly explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, October 17.

Mayor Brush:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find draft on New York for $500, which you will please send to the Mayor of Detroit, or some other responsible party, for the aid of the *Michigan* sufferers. Hoping that this will start a charity in other Pittsburghers for the same object I remain

Very respectfully,
A. B. MILLER.

The Mayor at once sent the following dispatch to Mayor Wheaton, of Detroit:

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1871.

Mayor of Detroit, Michigan:

I have money placed in my hand by our citizens for the Michigan sufferers by fire, Will you see the funds properly distributed? J. M. BRUSH.

Yesterday afternoon the following reply was received from Detroit:

DETROIT, Mich., October 17.

Hon. Jared M. Brush Mayor:

Send contributions for Michigan sufferers to O. M. Garrison, Chairman of the Relief Committee, Detroit, appointed by the Governor.

WM. W. WHEATON, Mayor of Detroit.

In accordance with this direction, the money will be forwarded at once.

THE ESCAPED EDITH.

"And when the pie was opened
And the bird began to sing,
Oh wasn't that a pretty dish
To place before the King."

The attendance at Library Hall on Saturday evening to listen to Edith's adventures, was much smaller than on the previous occasions—in fact, quite thin. The stage, with its one hundred and forty chairs, and which was crowded to overflowing at the previous lectures, was on this occasion not graced with a single presence. The eight private boxes were empty save one seat; the gallery was deserted, and down stairs empty seats were plenty, and "reserved" seats could be had without "reserved" tickets.

She began by referring to indulgences, and the abuses connected with them—referred to the sacraments, confessions, contrition, and satisfaction—Saturday night is the usual time for confession—most of the contrition is attrition, a fear of hell—Priests threaten those who don't confess with eternal damnation—penitents must go once a year—two kinds of indulgence—plenary and partial—Catholics pay special devotion to Blessed Virgin—referred to Pius IX—Priests bless palm on Palm Sunday—money and masses all the go—there is a good deal of fasts and feasts, Iron girdles and traveling mendicants—kissing the Pope's toe (laughter)—indulges in a jubilee every twenty-five years—all who receive this indulgence go to Heaven straight, without halting at purgatory—some get there the first Saturday after death—Priests assume the impeccability of Christ—rosaries and beads are in order—referred to the Council of Trent—Indulgences—a catalogue of idle, flippant, and absurd nonsense—the confessional is the great engine of the Church—the confessional multiplies sin—(what follows would do for John S. dance Indeed, but is unfit for publication, sins are actual, mortal and venial—parents made responsible for the salvation of their children—gave the opinion of St. Frances, Bonvanture and St. Augustine—how foolish to expect the Church of the Nineteenth century would be live these fables—my reason rebelled at the real presence; (here follows some blasphemy in Tom Paine's choicest vein)—I prayed to the Blessed Virgin to relieve me of my doubts, but she didn't; (laughter)—Father De Nutts again—Priests enter the church in high indignation—what they may be heard in some of the Water street slums—the church is the enemy of reason and science—referred to the days of monastic power in England—"I enter my feeble protest, &c., against the Romish system"—Priests have legal authority over the morals of the community—children obliged to confess—confession when seven years of age—Popes confess to Cardinals and Cardinals to Priests, and Priests to each other—Bishop Bayley, of Newark, is unfortunate in his selection—one of them came over a steerage passenger with me in the "cabiria"—he loved his dram—when I find out where he is, I'll go and tell all about him (applause, laughter and stamping of feet)—Priest is a patriarch in a family—married Priests have been tried with great success in the Greek Church—the Pope is God, and he is the Pope-eighteen Ecumenical councils and two hundred and fifty-nine infallible Popes—some female Popes—system contrary to the Holy Scripture—Pope is stripped of his temporal power—the world rejoices—their downfall is at hand—signs of a mighty struggle are increasing—they are striking at the root of free education—these Priest ridden foreigners are trying to drive the Yankees from Plymouth Rock—the Jesuits are at the bottom of it—the papacy is to established here-Protestant proselyting on every side—Beck is the Jesuit General—"Truth crushed to earth, &c., applies to American brothers—Investigation and progress will bring these facts to the surface—thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their kee-indness and encouragement—a chic scrap and a Grecian Bend and the "jig" was up.

We have given, thus far, an abstract of the rhetorical slop delivered at Library Hall, in order that a *discerning* public may see and judge for themselve. The fact that she could not obtain a lecture hall in Philadelphia—the fact that the doors of Cooper Institute, New York, were closed in her face—the fact that but three ladies, and these of *uncertain* plumage, attended her lectures (!) in Cincinnati—may be taken as an index of her popularity elsewhere. Her success here was unexpected, even to herself. But the business is evidently "played" if we may judge by her Saturday evening's audience.

In her next letter she promises to reply to the letters published in THE POST the day after her first lecture. The fact that the letters have been published so long without *responsible* contradiction is certainly very suggestive. To be more than suggestive—to be positive—we may say "to whom it may concern," that the letters are *genuine and verbatim* that *we* can demonstrate that fact by the *originals* in Bridget's *own* beautiful handwriting. We have also an *official examination* of her so-called *Escape!* in our possession, properly attested. If the letters are forgeries as the dupes are given to understand, let us have something more than a cheap denial—Let us have an *affidavit with some responsible endorsement*, when we promise the public here and hereabouts some "mighty interesting reading."

CHRIST CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Sermon by Rev. John A. Gray—His Popularity—Affecting Scenes.

If any one entertained doubts of the great popularity of Rev Jno. A. Gray, or on which side the sympathies of the congregation of Christ M. E. Church were, in regard to the recent trying ordeal through which their late pastor has just passed, those illusions would have been dispelled yesterday by a visit to that church. Long before the services commenced every seat, likewise the several rows of chairs in the aisles and the vacant space was filled, many persons being compelled to stand. Some, no doubt, were drawn there from idle curiosity, but the great mass were members of the congregation who knew that their late pastor has been outrageously slandered and embraced this, their first opportunity, of showing their continued respect and confidence in him as an upright honest Christian gentleman and an able minister of God. Mr. Gray appeared in the pulpit shortly after ten o'clock and his care-worn look and gentleness of manners excited the tender emotions of many ladies and caused many tears.

He took for his text the first part of the 27th verse in the XVII chapter of the Acts:

"That they should seek the Lord if haply they might feel after him."

And his friends claim that it was the best sermon he ever delivered and in which he clearly demonstrated how some persons allowed their feeling to overcome reason

At the conclusion he approached nearer to his hearers and said:—I stand here and look into all your faces. Perhaps it is the last occasion on which I can address you. I have had pleasant intercourse with many of you and participated on occasions of sorrow and of gladness; have met with some in death's chamber and with others at the marriage ceremony. In my western home I often thought of and imagined I could see the different families in their accostomed pews in Christ Church and am glad to know of the increased prosperity of the congregation and hope that God will shower his blessings over all.

The congregation was then dismissed when hundreds crowded around the pulpit taking their late pastor by the hand and giving him words of cheer. The scene was a most impressive one, many ladies being effected to tears.

In the afternoon Mr. Gray visited the Sunday School at Christ Church and in the evening preached at the Liberty Street Church.

There is no man in the community that more justly deserves the sympathies of the people and he has them too.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Bishop Kerfoot's Address—Pilots' Meeting—Clearing House Association—Bankers' Meeting—Additional Subscriptions.

The charitable and humane spirit manifested by all classes of citizens is truly commendable, and is in marked contrast with the conduct of Councils, which *advised* other people to give. The good work still progresses, and there is scarcely a doubt but that $500,000 will be yet raised.

Yesterday morning Mayor Brush received the following message of thanks from the Mayor of Chicago:

CHICAGO, October 11, 1871.

To His Honor Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

In the name and on behalf of the tens of thousands of our homeless and suffering victims of the great calamity which has befallen our city, I send you thanks, heartfelt thanks for the generous donations of your great city. The fire has ceased and order again reigns, and our people are no longer demoralized, but are full of courage and energy to meet the struggle that now awaits them. Respectfully,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

The following dispatch was received yesterday.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, October 12.

MAYOR BRUSH: I will be home on afternoon train. Send no more cooked provisions. Clothing and bed-clothes badly needed.

J. S. PATTERSON.

DAILY MEETINGS.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the members of the Committee of the Chicago Relief Fund, will meet at the Mayor's office every morning at ten A. M.

JOSIAH COHEN, Secretary.

The following are the proceedings of the Clearing House Association at their meeting yesterday:

PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION, October 12, 1871.

A meeting of the Association was held at ten o'clock this morning, at which a large majority of the banking institutions were represented, and also a majority of the Committee of Bank Officers appointed at the meeting held at the Mayor's office yesterday. The following was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That all the banks and bankers in the Clearing House Association submit to their respective boards to-day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the subject of contributing to the fund for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and that they pay over such amounts as they may determine so to contribute to John Harper, Esq., he having been appointed Treasurer of the Bank Committee, and also that each bank be requested to ask such banks and bankers not in the Association, as clear through it, to make like contributions, and pay the same to the Treasurer above named.

From the minutes. S. F. VON BONHORST, Manager and Secretary.

APPEAL.

To Banks, Bankers and Moneyed Associations:

At the meeting held in the Mayor's Office on Wednesday, the undersigned were appointed a committee by the trustees of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, to call upon moneyed institutions and all who deal in money, and solicit from them contributions for the general fund to aid Chicago sufferers. We organized and appointed John Harper, President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, our Treasurer.

He is authorized to receive the sums contributed by the various institutions and associations whose aid is solicited. We earnestly request and urge that all concerned in this appeal will act with promptitude and pay their donations to our treasurer; so that he may be able, as soon as possible, to report to the trustees of the general fund the amount of benefactions thus obtained, and transfer the same to the treasurer thereof.

JOHN D. SCULLY,
JOHN HARPER,
JOHN R. MCCUNE,
J. W. COOK,
JAMES HERDMAN.

The following address has been issued by

BISHOP KERFOOT.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS,
Tuesday, October 10, 1871.

To the Clergy and Congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

MY BELOVED BRETHREN:—God has smitten a city made very near to us by our railroad travel with a calamity unequaled in the history of our country. Destitution and suffering beyond any power of ours to conceive must of once ensue. Relief must go at once to be of any use. It must be large and generous to be efficient. You need, and I can add, no words that could enforce the claim of our suffering fellow citizens. I urge prompt action.

I request that collections be made in all our congregations on Sunday next, the 15th inst., or on Sunday, the 22d, better yet, on both days, and the offerings sent to Malcolm Hay, Esq., 5 Fourth avenue, or to Joseph H. Hill, Esq., cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue. These gentlemen are requested to receive such offerings and to forward them immediately to the agencies appointed by the suffering people of Chicago.

And I request the newspapers in Pittsburgh and throughout the twenty-four western counties of which belong to the Diocese of Pittsburgh, to give one or more insertions to this appeal.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

Faithfully your servant,

JOHN B. KERFOOT,
Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE PILOTS' MEETING.

At a meeting of pilots, held in their rooms yesterday morning, James Rafferty was appointed chairman and James Shouse secretary. A committee of fourteen was appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions from the pilots, as follows: Geo. W. McCallum, Nova Pollard, Thomas Patterson, Charles Bailey, Robert Watson, Thomas Evans, James Bevington, Thos. Campbell, John McIntyre, James Rafferty, John J. Ragan, Charles May, Thomas Potts, Holmes Haryer. It was decided that books be furnished to each of the committee by the secretary of the Pilots' Society, in which to record the subscriptions obtained. Wm. H. Dorsey was appointed treasurer. The meeting then adjourned.

SOUTH SIDE RELIEF FUND.

An organization has been effected by the choice of Burgess Salisbury as President and T. B. Atterbury, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the heaviest subscribers are Adams & Co., $720; Atterbury & Co., 300; Doyle & Co., 250; Plunkett & Co., 250; Ripley & Co., 250; Burgess Salisbury, 50; Squire Krehan, 25.

The following committees have been appointed to canvass the different boroughs and solicit further subscriptions.

Birmingham—Wm. Doyle, John Adams, Frank Plunkett, D. C. Ripley, James Grove, James Salisbury, George Duncan, Edward Hogan.

East Birmingham—Jenkin Jones, Nicholas Jones, D. O. Cunningham, C. J. Schulz, A. Ammon, Richard Bryce.

Ormsby—James Atkinson, Hugh Lafferty.

South Pittsburgh—Moses Walsh, Hugh Moorhead.

The above committees will report each afternoon until further notice, at the Iron and Glass Bank. All persons desiring to make donations of clothing, provisions, or anything of the kind, can leave the same with T. B. Atterbury, Treasurer of the fund, at the Iron and Glass Bank, Birmingham.

CHARITABLE LADIES.

In response to the call of the Mayor, about forty ladies assembled at City Hall yesterday morning, to take action for the relief of the sufferers. Mrs. Springer Harbaugh was chosen President, Mrs H. H. Mann Vice President, and Mrs. Martha Umbstatter Secretary.

Some discussion ensued as to the proper mode of acting, when it was decided to appoint committees from the different churches to aid in the good work.

The committees are to attend to collecting and sending in clothing, and making up unmade clothing. All blankets or ready-made clothing should be sent to Dr. Ahl's drug store, corner of Wylie and Fulton streets, for immediate transportation to Chicago. All muslins, flannels and unmade material should be sent to the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Fifth avenue, where ladies, whether on the committee or not, are requested to call and assist in making up the goods at once. Several sewing machine agents have volunteered to give free use of sewing machines, as well as lady operators.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

THE GRAY CASE.

Rev. Gray Not Allowed to Testify—End of the Trial—Verdict, "Not Guilty"

Court opened with prayer at nine o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Hopkins called Rev. John A. Gray on the stand.

A lawyer named white objected to the witness on the ground that he was incompetent to testify. He was willing to allow Mr. Gray to make a statement.

Mr. Hopkins contended that Mr. Gray was entirely competent to testify, and proposed to examine him.

The lawyer objected, and Dr. Dempsey decided that the witness was incompetent.

Mr. Hopkins took exceptions and declined to allow Mr. Gray to make a statement unless it was received a testimony.

As this could not be allowed under the ruling, the witness was withdrawn.

Several witnesses were then examined as to the reputation of one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Dr. Holmes then commenced the argument for the prosecution. He contended that so far the case was of exciting interest and wide spread circulation. The case was that of a young and gifted minister, pastor of one of the most prominent churches, was arraigned for high crimes, which, if proven, would not only exclude him from church fellowship and the ministry, but also from the kingdom of grace and glory. He said the members of Christ Church had clung to their minister with a persistency and pertinacity for which he commended them in the highest degree; he also referred to the manner in which the case had been conducted, and said that however counsel for plaintiffs differed from the chair, he was free to admit that in those rulings Dr. Dempsey had given every protection to the accused, and that in doing so he did simply his duty. He alluded to the connection of a lawyer named white with the case, as well as his own, and argued that it was the duty of the committee to suspend the accused, if they believed the testimony offered for the prosecution, until he could be brought to final trial before Conference.

A lawyer named white followed, and, as it was to be expected, he thought he had made out a clear case; that the testimony was enough to establish the charge of adultery, and contended that the committee had no authority to find directly, but could suspend Mr. Gray until the next meeting of Conference.

THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Nesbit opened his argument by denying the position assumed by the prosecution, and affirmed that the testimony produced by the prosecution was entirely insufficient to establish his guilt or immorality, and demanded a verdict of acquittal.

He was followed by W. C. Moreland, Esq., who delivered a long and elaborate address, carefully reviewing and sifting the evidence, and claiming the acquittal of the accused.

He was followed by the Rev. Gray who reviewed the testimony and the history of the case at some length. He stated that everything went on very smoothly until Dr. Coffee began his meddlesome interferenee with his pastor's duties, said that Dr. Coffee wanted to make an arristocratic church; the Doctor had recently become one of the prominent members; found fault with his preaching and announcing revivals. Dr. Coffee said his preaching was not refined enough, it would suit Chicago better. Mr. Gray characterized Toy and Fredericks as a duet of blackmailers who tried to get money out of him, and failing in that sought to blast his character; Mr. G. believed he was persecuted, paid no attention to the letters he received, conscious of his innocence, referred to the protest of his congregation at allowing Rev. Rene to preach while he was sick; never was intoxicated on Wylie street, or on that street at such an hour; never knew of a woman frequenting March's room; believed him to be honest; did not ask for *mercy* but for *justice* and averred with uplifted hand before God that he never knew of a woman being in March's room, and was guiltless of all the charges, and appealed to the Almighty in the lines—

"Oh! Thou my leader be,
And I will follow Thee."

He was then followed by a lawyer named white, who indulged in a long, rambling, windy speech, after which the committee retired for consultation.

After a brief absence they returned with the following verdict:

The undersigned committee in the case of the Rev. Gray, after carefully weighing the testimony, render a verdict of NOT GUILTY of the charges and specifications, and join in the following

Resolution: That while we do not believe from the evidence adduced that the accused was guilty of the charges, we do find that he has been very unguarded in his friendship with F. R. March, and keeping company with him; and also with taking strong drink at the hotel at Fayette Springs and other places.

Signed by the committee:

N. B. LEONARD,
M. B. FUGH,
P. HAMILTON,
DR. MILLER,
J. W. SHIRER.

THE divorce market was fair on Saturday. The application of Wm. Rogers, Jr., to be legally separated from Sarah Rogers was granted. Louisa Matthews filed a petition for a severance of the marrige relation between herself and Charles F. Matthews. They were married on the 24th day of May, 1864, and Louisa avers that Charles has deserted her and has not conducted himself in a manner that a good husband should do. Allie Borie also filed a petition in divorce against Charles Borie, the grounds being the same—desertion. They have been married about two years The usual supoenas were awarded in both cases.

THE following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending October 10, 1871:

Water mater, Hyman J. Hymans, Pittsburgh.

Staple michine, Wesley Malick, Erie.

Frame for the glasses of carriage, curtains, W. I. Rhodes, Lancaster.

Concrete pavement, R. E. Jackson and Samuel Ghssinger, Pittsburgh.

Preventing the clogging of oil wells, Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville.

Process of preventing the clogging of oil wells, Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville.

The Growth and Structure

Of the human hair is very plainly set forth in a pamphlet, published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for gratuitous distribution The deservedly high reputation of their preparation has wholly been gained by its merits. Being free from oil and alcohol, it has a healthy action on the scalp, restoring gray hair to its natural color without dyeing it cures itching of the scalp, removes and prevents dandruff, and will thicken up the thin locks. Such are the benefits which are conferred upon the consumer. No one should neglect to give it a trial.

Journal & Statesman, Wilmington, Del

Chapped Hands,

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSION.

The People and Press Opposed to it—Filibustering in Councils—Hungry Councilmen—Thirsty Politicians—Will They Go?

Notwithstanding that the city press and public opinion are unmistakably opposed to the Baltimore excursion, the Councils seem determined to go. It is urged by the Councilmen and their friends that the preparations are all ready, and it would entail a great loss on Baltimore to postpone the matter now. We are afraid the public will not appreciate at its proper value this sudden fit of consideration for the loss Baltimore might sustain by a postponement, and will attribute it to anything but selfish motives. But one thing is certain. There was a grave doubt among many as to the propriety of the thing under the present circumstances, and it seems that Councils might very considerately have given themselves the benefit of the doubt. Then again the "filbustering" and indecent haste used to rush the matter through Councils, were anything but creditable. After Councils had squarely approved of the postponement by refusing to vote down Mr. Cohen's resolution, they filibustered, first, to get a postponement till five o'clock, and, succeeding in this, a motion was "sprung" to adjourn till the next regular meeting, which of course killed the project to postpone. Then look at the tenor of the telegrams between the Mayors of this city and Baltimore, and who is so blind as not to see the awkward position of things? The evident purport of the telegrams, put in unmistakable English, is about as follows:

Mayor Brush to Mayor Banks:
We would like to go, but the press and people here are opposed to it. Shall we come?

Mayor Banks to Mayor Brush:
We cannot tell you to stay at home—you know how it is yourself.

Mayor Brush to Mayor Banks:
Our "solid" men are assisting Chicago—the boys are anxious—we'll do the best we can—rather think we'll go.

This is about the status of things at this writing. All who are in favor of going, please step two paces to the front.

THE citizens of the Thirteenth ward, irrespective of party, will hold a meeting at the school house, in Minersville, on Saturday evening next, to take into consideration the extension of the city water throughout the more important part of district. The necessity of greater protection against conflagrations is of the first importance, and it is the intention of the residents to take measures to procure some safeguard for their property.

EIGHT hundred dollars were collected at the Cathedral on Sunday for the Chicago sufferers.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE hotel of Joseph M. Reed, of Bridgewater, Beaver county, was entered by burglars on Monday night of last week, during the absence of the proprietor. The room which Mrs. Reed occupied was visited by the thieves and chloroform administered to her. A lady who was sleeping in the same room heard the noise made by the intruders, gave the alarm and frightened them away.

DURING 1870 Titusville erected new buildings to the value of $2,000,000.

THERE is a movement on foot to build a large cotton mill in Scranton, costing half a million.

A HORSE fair will be held in Waynesburg on the 21st instant.

THE Susquehanna river is lower than it has been for some time.

HARRISBURG has an income this year of $1,800 from dog-tax alone.

PERRY county has 140 colored citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. au26:6tdaw

PERFUMERY.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

Including every variety, at the Lowest Prices, at Also a Large Stock of the Best English TOOTH BRUSHES and HAIR BRUSHES.

ORIENTAL CREAM

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXXION!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6tdaw

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a distance for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain in the charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL Troches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:dw.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	AUD. G.		SUR. G.		ASSB'Y 1ST DIST.		ASSB'Y 2D DIST.		ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.									
	McCandless, Dem.	Stanton, Rad.	Cooper, Dem.	Heath, Rad.	Irvin, Dem.	Taylor, Rad.	Liddell, Dem.	Edwards, Rad.	Hartje, Dem.	Haslett, Dem.	Haslett, Dem.	Duff, Dem.	Walsh, Dem.	Haberman, Dem.	Gilfillan, Rad.	Wilfe, Rad.	Sample, Rad.	Ballentine, Rad.	Miller, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.																			
First ward	258	261	169	317	249	245													
Second ward	159	291	104	336	203	255													
Third ward	167	147	93	221	177	138													
Fourth ward	135	308	112	330	146	306													
Fifth ward	445	117	352	139	329	127													
Sixth ward	253	285	164	479	276	385													
Seventh ward	176	308	120	339	183	301													
Eighth ward	174	167	113	464	105	408													
Ninth ward	246	276	213	249	167	288													
Tenth ward	247	114	250	121			271	108											
Eleventh ward	181	310	141	401			214	352											
Twelfth ward, 1st pr.	177	224	168	228			254	147											
do 2d pr.	189	169	175	183			244	116											
Thirteenth ward, 1st pr.	2	177	83	179			97	163											
do 2d pr.	7	78	21	47			34	35											
Fourteenth ward	169	350	1 6	413	199	324													
Fifteenth ward	233	164	103	260															
Sixteenth ward, 1 pr.	103	74	54	127			237	136											
do 2 pr.	128	97	55	152			128	78											
Seventeenth ward	278	344	199	421			330	281											
Eighteenth ward	43	49	43	49			51	50											
Nineteenth ward	61	245	61	238			61	238											
Twentieth ward	20	210	20	210			20	210											
Twenty-first w'd, 1 pr	81	207	82	210			69	222											
do 2 pr.	8	15	8	15			8	15											
Twenty-second ward	16	112	14	114			10	117											
Twenty-third ward	82	127	81	128			78	125											
ALLEGHENY.																			
First ward	126	377	123	379					118	122	111	111	121	394	399	382	391	394
Second ward	107	681	103	693					208	210	198	198	210	687	671	679	687	693
Third ward, 1st prec.	148	112	104	103	140	423	378	418	418	410									
do 2d prec.	128	171	173	173	341	288	98	123	288	290									
Fourth ward, 1st pr.	210	207	142	206	203	439	341	338	342	336	338	338	342	336	338	338	342	336	
do 2d pr.	102	77	69	77	102	199	116	199	199	199									
Fifth ward	157	318	111	334					154	159	159	159	156	372	325	319	373	373	
Sixth ward	106	315	115	346					141	140	140	140	140	399	372	333	310	371	369
Seventh ward	325	70	134	266					341	129	125	125	328	278	68	68	271	276	
Eighth ward	117	7	67	66					202	140	141	140	199	372	333	310	371	369	
Ninth ward	106	58	99	66					110	109	108	108	109	62	62	62	63	62	
BOROUGHS.																			
Elizabeth	90	113	80	113					63	63	63	63	64	122	122	122	122	122	
West Pittsburgh	93	54	94	56					96	93	93	93	95	56	54	51	62	56	
Monongahela	64	41	63	41					64	64	64	64	64	38	40	38	37	36	
Braddocks	64	39	39	40					64	39	39	40	63	100	97	98	100	100	
Sewickley	41	114	42	113					39	39	39	41	42	118	127	118	127	124	
E. Birmingham, 1 pr.	143	47	53	52					46	46	46	46	46	257	251	253	257	264	
do 2 pr.	229	128	129	128					230	230	230	230	230	270	161	164	269	270	
E. Birmingham, 1 pr.	312	80	80	80	317	416	187	187	427	421									
do 2 pr.	156	90	92	94	156	207	144	144	211	206									
Mt. Washington	110	20	20	37	104	104	97	97	104	104									
Sharpsburg	132	54	55	53	121	124	103	102	165	158									
St. Clair	132	78	78	78	130	102	44	47	102	102									
McKeesport	133	103	104	106	123	193	174	174	193	193									
South Pittsburgh	134	93	100	211					133	93	93	113	132	234	183	194	227	225	
West Elizabeth	23	7	7	7					23	7	7	7	23	73	73	73	73	72	
Ormsby	64	37	34	34					64	37	34	34	64	171	156	156	171	177	
Tarentum	20	76	20	76					20	20	20	20	19	78	78	77	77	77	
Millvale	23	62	20	64					23	19	18	20	18	90	88	101	89	90	
Temperanceville	21	67	21	67					21	16	14	16	13	90	90	90	144	123	
Union	41	6	39	6					41	1	1	1	1	44	38	39	47	47	
Verona	14	33	16	33					14	14	14	14	14	34	34	34	44	44	
Etna	46	35	35	35					46	31	31	31	45	94	102	94	94	94	
Allentown	29	38	18	39					29	18	18	19	29	49	38	38	47	48	
TOWNSHIPS.																			
Kilbuck	60	68	64	63					76	47	46	45	74	92	61	64	93	91	
Leets	64	90	64	90					64	64	64	64	64	90	90	91	91	91	
Penn	34	144	34	125					34	34	35	35	35	119	119	119	120	119	
Plum	41	41	41	41					41	41	41	41	39	46	44	44	44	44	
do 2d pr.	29	29	29	29					29	29	29	29	29	37	37	37	37	37	
do 3d pr.	7	7	7	7					7	7	7	7	7	38	38	38	38	38	
do 4th pr.	19	20	20	20					20	20	20	20	20	97	97	97	97	96	
Mifflin	211	179	180	181					211	179	180	181	197	185	154	153	183	182	
Robinson, 1st pr.	29	18	17	18					29	18	17	18	29	63	59	60	66	66	
do 2d pr.	40	23	22	23					40	23	22	23	40	78	77	76	78	77	
Moon	83	83	83	83					83	83	83	83	83	88	88	88	88	88	
Franklin	59	59	59	59					59	59	59	59	59	88	88	88	88	88	
Baldwin, 1st pr.	23	23	23	23					23	23	23	23	64	81	69	68	72	58	
do 2d pr.	98	98	98	98					98	98	98	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	
Ross, 1st pr.	38	14	14	14					29	14	14	14	29	48	31	31	47	48	
do 2d pr.	68	67	66	66					68	67	66	66	68	101	101	101	101	101	
McCandless	73	73	73	73					73	73	73	73	73	97	97	97	97	96	
East Deer	51	94	50	97					51	51	50	50	51	97	97	97	97	97	
Upper St. Clair	70	70	70	70					70	70	70	70	70	98	98	98	98	98	
North Fayette	35	34	34	34					35	34	34	34	35	97	97	97	97	97	
Neville	38	38	38	38					38	38	38	38	38	74	73	73	75	75	
Collier	17	74	17	74					17	17	17	17	17	81	81	81	81	81	
Richland	39	61	39	61					39	39	39	39	39	61	61	61	61	61	
Union	39	39	39	39					39	39	39	39	39	61	61	61	61	61	
Hampton	130	29	130	29					130	130	130	130	130	27	26	132	140	124	
Scott, 1st pr.	51	51	51	51					51	51	51	51	51	64	64	64	64	64	
do 2d pr.	24	23	23	23					24	23	23	23	24	78	71	71	84	78	
Marshall	57	32	54	34					57	32	54	34	56	32	30	31	31	32	
Harrison	77	105	71	111					78	69	69	69	76	112	105	105	112	112	
Lincoln	30	77	25	83					30	25	25	24	28	83	78	78	82	85	
Forward	72	72	72	85					72	72	72	72	72	86	86	86	86	84	
Stowe	44	47	44	47					44	47	44	44	44	43	41	41	43	43	
North Versailles	83	88	70	101					83	70	70	70	84	101	98	87	100	102	
Relief	6	50	6	50					6	6	6	6	6	48	49	49	49	50	
North End	27	37	19	51					30	22	22	22	30	44	36	36	36	44	

VOTE FOR SENATORS AND CONTROLLER.

DISTRICTS.	SENATE				CONTROLLER	
	Gibson, Dem.	Murray, Dem.	Graham, Rad.	Humphreys, Rad.	Stewart, Dem.	Warner, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
First ward	240	240	251	233	160	331
Second ward	154	151	285	283	101	327
Third ward	170	171	147	147	86	221
Fourth ward	141	139	310	312	108	348
Fifth ward	375	301	119	129	326	147
Sixth ward	278	273	402	391	470	499
Seventh ward	169	173	316	325	101	368
Eighth ward	181	179	391	399	116	458
Ninth ward	248	244	208	210	222	226
Tenth ward	263	264	118	117	259	122
Eleventh ward	175	174	381	382	134	412
Twelfth ward, 1st prec.	179	179	225	225	171	234
" 2d "	185	185	170	171	175	184
Thirteenth ward, 1st pr	89	97	175	178	90	175
" 2d "	30	30	38	38	21	47
Fourteenth ward	168	167	341	337	110	396
Fifteenth ward	232	231	173	174	98	306
Sixteenth ward, 1st pr.	101	101	81	81	38	137
" 2d "	124	124	79	78	50	154
Seventeenth ward	248	246	384	387	244	442
Eighteenth ward	44	41	59	60		
Nineteenth ward	66	65	258	232	58	241
Twentieth ward	70	70	214	210	58	226
Twenty-first ward, 1st.	84	85	207	206	82	210
" 2d "	8	8	15	14	8	15
Twenty-second ward	16	17	111	113	14	114
Twenty-third ward	84	84	126	126	78	131
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward	125	125	367	385	111	402
Second ward	213	208	637	669	203	694
Third ward, 1st prec.	140	141	302	303	103	426
" 2d "	358	355	127	117	174	285
Fourth ward, 1st prec	213	208	327	333	139	407
" 2d pr.	123	103	113	109	85	107
Fifth ward	160	160	396	325	105	385
Sixth ward	198	199	393	314	136	376
Seventh ward	323	324	75	77	135	209
Eighth ward	118	118	92	92	66	144
Ninth ward	108	108	63	63	108	63
BOROUGHS.						
Elizabeth	67	63	121	109	63	123
West Pittsburgh	96	95	54	54	56	94
Monongahela	64	64	40	38	64	40
Braddocks	61	61	87	82	41	108
Sewickley	41	40	115	116	36	123
Birmingham, 1st prec.	154	154	157	153	48	270
" 2d prec.	235	235	169	163	128	276
E. Birmingham, 1st pr.	318	317	154	147	91	200
E. Birmingham, 2d pre	157	154	147	142	91	200
Mt. Washington	112	115	106	107	27	194
Sharpsburg	120	120	104	104	54	172
St. Clair	133	133	47	46	77	103
McKeesport	128	124	172	162	106	195
South Pittsburgh	113	117	168	203	95	240
West Elizabeth	24	24	54	52	7	73
Ormsby	63	63	157	157	51	171
Tarentum	20	20	75	76	20	77
Millvale	30	30	81	81	28	93
Temperanceville	107	107	97	97	70	124
Union	3	3	36	45	1	48
Verona	42	39	65	68	40	66
Etna	14	14	34	34	13	34
Allentown	29	29	38	39	18	50
TOWNSHIPS.						
Kilbuck	74	73	63	67	46	94
Plum	64	64	90	91	60	91
Penn	35	35	122	123	35	122
Elizabeth, 1st pr.	41	41	41	43	41	44
" 2d "	29	29	37	37	29	37
" 3d "	7	7	37	37	7	38
" 4th "	18	20	94	102	20	97
Mifflin	204	198	188	189	180	183
Robinson, 1st pr.	20	20	64	63	17	67
" 2d "	40	39	61	60	34	78
Moon	83	83	87	88	83	88
Franklin	59	59	44	45	56	48
Baldwin, 1st pr.	23	23	51	49	32	81
" 2d pr.	98	98	96	96	25	102
Ross, 1st pr.	29	29	98	96	15	46
Ross, 2nd pr.	71	71	51	53	74	25
McCandless	69	69	27	29	66	33
East Deer	70	70	47	48	70	48
Upper St. Clair	35	34	70	96	33	99
North Fayette	38	38	74	73	37	75
Neville	62	62	101	87	7	101
Collier	9	9	37	31	9	37
Shaler, 1st pr	9	9	81	81	9	77
Shaler, 2d pr	33	33	44	44	18	60
Fawn	15	15	71	71	15	70
Wilkins	60	67	301	311	76	295
Patton	64	64	24	24	21	76
McClure	45	47	47	47	73	19
Richland	58	58	54	54	31	54
Union	32	32	56	56	31	54
Hampton	42	41	49	49	5	87
Scott, 1st pr.	42	41	49	49	5	87
" 2d pre	24	24	66	77	13	87
Marshall	104	104	104	104	64	57
Harrison	78	77	105	104	69	112
Lincoln	24	24	31	31	24	30
Forward	74	74	31	76	73	34
Stowe	64	64	58	58	58	64
North Versailles	67	67	41	41	44	44
Relief	6	6	44	49	6	50
North End	28	30	38	36	22	44

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONERS AND DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

DISTRICTS.	COMMIS'ERS.				D. POOR.	
	Stuckrath, Dem.	Dilworth, Rad.	Birmingham, Dem.	McGunnegle, Rad.	Klein, Dem.	Murray, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
First ward	303	170	88	403	....	....
Second ward	190	238	114	319	....	....
Third ward	196	165	98	280	....	....
Fourth ward	166	266	157	282	....	....
Fifth ward	433	62	125	389	....	....
Sixth ward	413	272	156	508	....	....
Seventh ward	222	258	147	341	....	....
Eighth ward	223	324	145	428	....	....
Ninth ward	345	110	87	367	....	....
Tenth ward	291	79	48	318	....	....
Eleventh ward	221	319	135	403	....	....
Twelfth ward, 1 pr.	244	162	145	251	....	....
" 2 pr.	223	185	160	178	....	....
Thirteenth ward, 1 pr.	91	155	105	155	....	....
" 2 pr.	30	34	37	30	....	....
Fourteenth ward	193	288	128	370	....	....
Fifteenth ward	291	110	19	379	....	....
Sixteenth ward, 1 pr.	116	61	22	156	....	....
" 2 pr	147	52	38	160	....	....
Seventeenth ward	368	255	162	458	....	....
Eighteenth ward	50	50	54	44	....	....
Nineteenth ward	90	200	100	185	....	....
Twentieth ward	110	166	114	159	....	....
Twenty-first ward., 1 pr	152	136	78	206	....	....
" 2 pr	16	7	8	15	....	....
Twenty-second wd	37	57	53	75	....	....
Twenty-third wd	93	108	96	111	....	....
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward	263	304	206	279	....	....
Second ward	380	460	261	557	....	....
Third ward, 1 pr.	261	253	110	412	....	....
Third ward, 2 pr.	117	94	67	133	....	....
Fourth ward, 1 pr.	287	260	218	221	....	....
Fourth ward, 2 pr.	233	91	42	252	....	....
Fifth ward	184	288	264	224	....	....
Sixth ward	289	224	208	284	....	....
Seventh ward	364	29	23	374	....	....
Eighth ward	167	40	62	142	....	....
Ninth ward	158	39	42	138	....	....
BOROUGHS.						
Elizabeth	73	114	109	73	63	123
West Pittsburgh	99	29	15	132	54	56
Monongahela	70	39	50	55	64	40
Braddocks	72	75	83	85	40	108
Sewickley	36	122	93	56	40	119
Birmingham, 1 pr.	166	137	99	205	48	261
Birmingham, 2 pr.	239	156	227	179	128	273
East Birg'm, 1 pr.	347	174	132	555	82	422
East Birg'm, 2 pr.	354	141	125	464	82	422
Mt. Washington	183	85	45	170	25	193
St. Clair	124	91	53	161	95	128
McKeesport	135	43	55	118	79	102
South Pittsburgh	118	178	169	128	105	193
West Elizabeth	229	98	88	230	81	225
Ormsby	49	90	98	49	7	73
Tarentum	63	151	33	179	51	169
Millvale	6	90	69	27	19	78
Temperanceville	117	81	41	165	75	125
Union	94	12	4	101	37	66
Verona	24	24	18	30	13	35
Etna	105	107	51	109	31	180
Allentown	37	37	33	33	18	49
TOWNSHIPS.						
Kilbuck	83	50	51	85	46	90
Penn	61	93	88	63	64	93
Penn	40	112	44	114	35	121
Elizabeth, 1st pre.	42	42	47	39	41	44
" 2d "	29	29	21	29	29	29
" 3d "	7	7	37	7	7	38
" 4th "	20	97	27	78	20	97
Mifflin	208	154	288	70	180	183
Robinson, 1st pre	82	24	16	67	17	67
" 2d "	48	48	24	72	24	78
Moon	96	91	102	56	92	96
Franklin	59	44	52	51	56	49
Baldwin, 1st p.	64	33	26	73	26	81
Baldwin, 2nd pr.	31	94	87	40	25	102
Ross, 1st pr.	72	30	15	46	14	48
Ross, 2nd pr.	80	21	14	25	13	81
McCandless	81	67	70	48	70	48
East Deer	42	87	40	63	34	97
Upper St. Clair	36	75	65	47	35	76
North Fayette	38	103	88	63	61	102
Neville	29	11	34	33	7	81
Shaler, 1st pr	8	9	4	87	9	81
Shaler, 2nd pr.	32	22	16	54	18	59
Fawn	14	71	25	52	15	70
Wilkins	122	242	103	264	73	299
Patton	72	114	85	103	67	125
S. Versailles, 1st p.	40	60	42	61	42	61
S. Versailles, 2d p.	40	60	42	61	42	61
Jefferson	84	113	146	82	94	166
Charters	99	69	29	166	75	179
Findley	116	97	107	92	117	97
Ohio	31	46	31	46	32	45
Reserve	13	68	13	68	13	68
Snowden	57	120	49	120	49	119
Pine	53	60	54	57	52	60
West Deer	94	53	54	94	52	94
Indiana, 1st pr.	47	72	74	45	72	73
Indiana, 2 pr.	58	87	84	59	89	58
Lower St. Clair	135	22	19	64	165	64
South Fayette	21	101	52	21	21	101
Sewickley	34	4	2	21	11	25
Crescent	20	11	28	4	20	9
McClure	64	47	43	64	29	82
Richland	58	57	45	57	30	61
Union	58	43	43	122	31	132
Hampton	59	46	58	58	31	84
Scott, 1st precinct	58	57	56	54	31	84
Scott, 2nd precinct	24	66	77	13	57	54
Marshall	72	11	37	40	54	31
Harrison	74	102	135	45	71	109
Lincoln	24	24	31	24	30	24
Forward	74	74	31	76	73	34
Stowe	64	64	58	58	58	64
North Versailles	67	103	86	82	69	101
Relief	6	50	5	50	5	6
North End	25	30	7	56	22	43

VOTE FOR TREASURER, ATTORNEY AND SURVEYOR.

DISTRICTS.	TREAS.		D. AT'Y		A. D. AT		SUR'OR	
	Kountz, Dem.	Kilgore, Rad.	Holland, Dem.	Bayne, Rad.	Kerr, Dem.	Flack, Rad.	Patterson, Dem.	Clugston, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	140	310	162	333	235	259	234	238
2d ward	101	324	104	335	148	295	133	282
3d ward	83	236	85	233	109	151	175	148
4th ward	110	346	109	349	135	324	138	310
5th ward	326	158	328	137	365	128	327	112
6th ward	101	505	161	494	269	389	267	386
7th ward	123	374	122	368	174	324	175	312
8th ward	94	402	114	406	175	408	177	396
9th ward	224	229	187	270	246	211	210	206
10th ward	257	122	257	126	250	129	129	113
11th ward	134	419	134	384	175	384	162	373
12th ward, 1st p	171	233	174	234	164	236	177	228
" 2d p	170	185	171	186	182	175	186	173
13th ward, 1st p	82	177	85	176	76	175	74	173
" 2d p	21	47	21	47	35	38	30	38
14th ward	109	402	107	401	162	335	169	338
15th ward	96	307	99	306	220	175	232	172
16th ward, 1st p.	37	146	38	144	96	86	99	81
" 2d p	50	154	49	155	69	137	125	82
17th ward	177	449	186	443	236	393	242	376
18th ward	41	60	41	59	45	57	43	58
19th ward	58	240	59	240	66	234	69	233
20th ward	59	227	59	226	67	218	67	217
21st ward; 1st p	80	213	83	206	85	208	83	209
" 2d p.	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8
22d ward	15	112	14	114	16	112	16	112
23d ward	79	130	78	131	82	128	83	125
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	119	400	111	401	120	402	119	273
2d ward	195	703	200	693	204	676	207	673
3d ward, 1st p	104	426	103	425	135	392	143	382
" 2d p	168	292	178	291	122	144	139	121
4th ward, 1st p	138	406	141	407	206	343	209	335
" 2d p	83	196	86	192	164	118	167	116
5th ward	165	382	170	375	159	282	159	329
6th ward	128	375	139	375	201	315	199	312
7th ward	124	269	129	269	192	273	235	66
8th ward	65	179	66	142	115	94	118	92
9th ward	106	66	105	63	109	62	99	60
BOROUGHS.								
Elizabeth	62	123	63	122	61

PETROLEUM.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Total Production—Shipments Average Per Day—Stock—New Developments, &c.

The Petroleum Report for September has at length been published. The publication of this report has been delayed a week, in the hope that a thorough investigation would reveal the location and extent of any misstatement, if, as we suspected, any such had been made. To that task we have thoroughly applied ourselves, both to the investigation of the August and September reports, and not without results that indicates plainly the correctness of our suspicions. We are, however, bound to admit that the evidence is but circumstantial, and not such as we can offer as proof positive, we, therefore, choose o omit it altogether.

By the following statement we arrive at he total production for the month, and the

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
tocks at the wells October 1st	94,584
Pipe companies stocks October 1st	126,941
Refiners stocks, October 1st	39,550
Stock in Iron Tanks, October 1't	323,165
Total stock, october 1st	492,240
hipment during September	557,446
Total	1,049,695
tock on hand September	544,863

SHIPMENTS.

	Aug. Bbls.	Sept. Bbls.
Over the O. C. & — R. R'y	212,985	208,141
" " P. & E. R. R.		7,847
" " A. O. R. R.	112,936	124,150
" " A. & G. W. R. R.	57,613	76,458
" " L. S. & M. S. R. R.	145,503	140,841
Total Shipments	529,017	557,446

RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. Bbls.	Sept Bbls
To New York	152,381	169,25-
" Boston	14,378	21,522
" Philadelphia	45,902	45,85
" Pittsburgh	107,614	113,861
" Cleveland	102,591	157,23[illegible]
" Baltimore	21,815	20,251
" All other points	26,236	29,429
Total	529,017	557,446

THE PRODUCTION.

The question as to whether the production of petroleum during September was greater or less than during August, we do not, in view of the contradictory results attained by our two methods of deciding he question, feel at liberty to answer positively. We now have two-thirds of the whole number, showing an upward movement, but to an extent aggregating less han 687 barrels daily as against 760 in August, while the aggregate decrease is 68 barrels, as against 406 in August, eaving a net increase per day for the month of nearly 419 barrels.

Total farm products for Sept	15,061
ncrease in daily average	418
ncrease in wells producing	107

THE STOCK.

An examination of the items of stock reported as existing on the first of October, in comparison with the list for the first of September, shows that a very large decrease in the total stock has taken place, an aggregate so large that it is evident a decline of very considerable dimensions has occurred.

Though the total stock shows the very arge decrease of 55,614 barrels, the stock at the wells on the contrary shows an increase of nearly 6,000 barrels, while the other lines uf stock have each been depreciated in very considerable amounts, much he larger portion going out of the iron t anks or storage stocks, which are reported as having been depleted to the extent of 44,050 barrels;

PIPE COMPANIES STOCK.

Total September 1st	135,423
Decrease during September	8,483
REFINERS' STOCKS.	
Total September 1st	48,613
Decrease in September	2,054

STOCK IN IRON TANKS.

Total September 1st	375,215
Decrease in September	44,050

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

That the business of Petroleum mining continues to attract a large amount of capital, or at least to secure to itself much of hat produced by the wells already in operation, the large and constantly increasing number of wells being drilled give ample evidence. The business however is evidently becoming less profitable, for the number of producing wells increases far more rapidly than the production.

THE MARKETS.

There was less of excitement in regard to he price of oil during the month under review than before for a long time.

The average price on the upper road was $4 55.9, an increase of over the average for August of 21 cents, placing it at almost the same figure as for July, and higher than that of any month of the year except July and June.

The lower road shows a gain of less han seven cents, about one-third of that on the upper, the average being $4 75.6.

At Oil City the range was from $4 80 to $5 10 with a movement corresponding airly to that along the Creek, and an average about twenty cents higher than on the lower road.

BENZINE.

The imports of benzine into the oil region in September were reduced to a very nconsiderable amount, but our local refiners furnish as much as ever.

The following table shows the various sources of supply:

	Bbls. Sept.
The L. S. & S. M. R. R. brought	110
The A. & G. W. R. R. brought	2,311
The A. V. R. R. brought	1,000
Total	3,421
There was furnished by local refiners	15,968
Total amount used	19,379
Average daily consumption	646

EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the quantity of oil exported from New York, rom January 1st to October 1st, of the present and last year, and from other ports from January 1st to October 1st:

	1871.	1870.
From New York, galls	70,927,948	66,669,954
" Boston, galls	1,663,577	1,287,642
" Philadelphia, galls	40,245,255	39,132,299
" Baltimore, galls	2,261,700	1,810,554
" Portland, galls		
" New Bedford, galls		
" Cleveland, galls		
Total exports	114,797,499	105,949,449

—*Titusville Courier.*

JOE JEFFERSON, who "swore off" so many times while in Pittsburgh, narrowly escaped with his life at the great Chicago conflagration. He lost a portion of his private, and a part of his professional wardrobe.

AT the citizens' meeting at the City Hall in Allegheny, last evening, it was resolved to send an additional subscriptions to Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. John Heath subscribed $100; Mrs. Carrie Simon $5; Cash, $22.

BALTIMORE appropriates $20,000, without a dissenting voice, towards the entertainment of their guests.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

The Colored Question in the Public Schools.

Exciting Tableaux in the Minersville Wigwam—The Colored Man Can Pay Taxes, but Can't Enter a Public School—Republicans Going Back on their Principles—"You're a Liar," and "You're Another"—No Solution of the Knotty Problem.

Tuesday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth ward (Minersville) was held in the school house, to consider the question of admitting colored children in the ward school.

Mr. Wm. Gormley was called to the chair, and W. Neiman acted as Secretary.

Mr. Evart opened the ball, by moving that a room be set apart for the colored children, and desired to know whether the school board had a right to prevent a meeting here. (Cries of—go on.)

A statesman with flowing locks named McGann, arose and said: This filibustering won't do. I move that every taxpayer be allowed to send his children to the public schools. (A voice—that's the point.)

Amid vociferous cries of "sit down"—"put him out"—Mr. Birch arose and read the State School law on the question. He remarked that the African Church was prospering and—(cries of "what's has that got to do with this question.)

Robert Atkinson, Esq., then obtained the floor, and read the school law on the question.

Mr. Cassiday, interrupting—I came to hear law from somebody who knows.

A voice—He knows.

Mr. Cassiday, indignantly—You're a —— liar, sir.

Mr. Atkinson—O, I have often carried him home drunk.

Mr. Cassiday, savagely—You're a liar, sir.

Cries of Order, Order! from all parts of the house.

Mr. Gormley said the "colored troops fought—nobody." (Cheers.) The colored man pays his taxes, and by the Eternal he has a right to send his children to school. (Applause and hisses.) I thank God that Abe Lincoln wiped slavery out, (cheers and stamping of feet) and I trust gentlemen, you will look on this as—(interruption and cries of—Go on! go on!)

Mr. Berger propounded an interrogatory, and would like to know how much taxes the colored men paid for the school house.

An individual with his eye in a sling—Not a dollar.

Mr. Birch—Mr. Arthurs said he would do his duty and he has done it with a vengeance. (A voice—"Bully for Arthurs.)

Mr. Cassiday—I don't say so.

Mr. Birch—Why not compel the school directors to do as the people want them; the people have a right to settle this question.

Mr. Gormly read the school law in reference to the colored children when they number twenty.

A voice—We have twenty.

Mr. Evart—I move we appoint a committee to get legal advice.

A voice—too much already.

Mr. McGann—I move this committee consists of colored men (Laughter.)

Mr. Cassidy—(stopping over)—I move that that man is an ass.

Mr. McGann—(savagely)—What! Say that again. [Cries of "Go for him."]

Mr. Hunter moved that there be a separate room for the colored children.

A voice—"How are you?"

The Chair then appointed the following Committee in accordance with Mr. Ewart's motion: Messrs George Ewart, W. Birch and E. P. Jones.

Cries of—"Let's ad—journ."

The Chair—Or—r—der gentlemen.

On motion adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

SWORN IN.

The New County Commissioners Enter on Their Duties.

Yesterday morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Messrs. McGunnigle and Stuckrath, the newly elected County Commissioners, presented their certificates of election, filed the required bonds, and the oath of office was administered to them by Judge Sterrett. They proceeded at once to the Commissioners office and entered upon the discharge of their duties, Messrs. Dilworth and Robb vacating the positions to them. It is the usual custom for the new Commissioners to assume the duties of the office on the first of November, although entitled to do so as soon as they have received their certificate of election and have been qualified in Court. It was stated that the Commissioners intended to take charge of the office on Saturday last, but the time was postponed until yesterday morning, Mr. Robb will remain in and about the office for some days in order to give necessary information to enable the Commissioners to become acquainted with the affairs of the county. This step has been rendered necessary as Commissioner Scott is confined to his house by sickness, and therefore u n able to be at his office.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending October 15th, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 3; Accident by Burn, 1: Accident by Drowning, 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Asthma, 1; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 2; Cyanosis, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Dysentery, 2; Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3; Hypertrophy of the Heart, 1; Hæmorrhoids, 1; Inflamation of the Bowels 1; Inflamation of the Brain and Men'g's, 1; Inflamation of the Lungs, 4; Inflamation of the Lungs, Typhoid, 1; Inanition, 1; Jaundice, 1; Old Age, 1; Small Pox, 14; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Unknown, 1; Urinary Calculi, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	12	From 30 to 40	6
From 1 to 2	3	From 40 to 50	9
From 2 to 5	7	From 50 to 60	2
From 5 to 10	0	From 60 to 70	3
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 22	1	From 80 to 90	3
From 20 to 30	3	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 30; females, 9; white, 9; colored, 2; total, 32.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M D.,
Health Physician.

IN the United States Court four colored men are serving on the juries. Austin Bryan, of Washington county, and Francis Hall, of Pittsburgh, are on the Petit, and Henry Bolden, of Washington, and Abraham Johnson, of Pittsburgh, are on the Grand Jury.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	113
United States 6s, 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	113
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	119
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅝
Union Pacific Road	84
Central Pacific Railroad	100
Cy. Pacifics	101⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along smoothly and quietly, with few changes worthy of note. The volume of trade is heavy and daily on the increase. The city is thronged with strangers who are on the lookout for houses that will supply them with their fall and winter stock of goods on as reasonable terms as they can be procured in the east. And as this is an assured fact heavy sales during the week will be the result. Flour is held in full supply by mills and stores, who report the home demand active, with many shipping orders. Bacon and provisions firm at unchanged prices, with a fair demand reported. Groceries are very active, the recent advance in coffees being maintained. Cheese is held firmly at quotations. Apples are a perfect drug in the market. Butter is in good supply and prices low. Eggs are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,274
Cheese, bxs	839
Wheat, sks	2,000
Rye, sks	100
Butter, pkgs	18
Bacon, tcs	10
Apples, bbls	1,052
Corn, sks	2,440
Barley, sks	785
Oats, sks	1,711
Dried, beef	—
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We we have nothing new to note in regard to these articles; the market continues fair with sales of S. C. hams 16½a17c; S. C. shoulders 10c; plain rib 7¾a8c; sides, ribbed, 8¼c; short ribbed 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon dull at 11c; lard, tierces, 10c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 12c; mess pork $14 00a14 25; dried beef 17½a18c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts are steadily increasing; the rates however are without change; we can report sales of Irish at 60a65c per bushel; sweets are in better demand; we can report sales of Jersey at $3 25a3 55 per bushel.

POULTRY—Market a shade lower, we note sales of live by the crop at 50a60 per pair.

HAY—In fair demand; we can still quote sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $24a26.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh manufactured, sales No. 1 to the trade 72c., and in a small way 71c.

MILL FEED—Is selling in a jobbing way, bran $22a23 per ton; seconds $24a26, middlings $34a35; oat meal $44a45 per ton.

APPLES—The recipts continue large with an ample supply in the market; prices are without change; holders are not disposed to make concessions, as the crop in this vicinity is not a large one; good sound apples are certainly a good investment at present rates; we note sales of fair to good at $2 50a3 00; choice lots sells at $3 50 per barrel.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular; soda ash, common, 4c; refined, 4½a5; pearls, 9a9¼c; potash, 7¼a7½c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—In moderate supply; we note sales in a regular way at 70a75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market remains dull; the common and lower grades are not wanted; the supply of this description is largely in excess of the demand; prices are too uncertain to quote; prime to choice roll sells at 18a20c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Market firm with a fair local demand; we note sales at 6, 7a8c per pound.

BEES-WAX—Is still quoted at 33c per pound.

BEANS—Market fair; a good article would bring $2a2 25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Market quiet with regular sales in a retail way at 85a95c per bushel.

CEMENT—Prices have been uniform for some time; we can report sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00; Rosendale at $4a4 50; Calcined plaster at $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

CIDER—The market was a quiet one; the demand was fully up with the supply; we note sales at $4 00a6 00a8 00.

CHEESE—The supply about keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of prime New York Goshen at 15½a16c; Ohio Goshen, 15a15½c; Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 13a13½c.

CARBON OIL—The market remains quiet; we have no change to note; we can report sales of standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 23a23½c.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are coming in more freely; we note sales, in a regular way: Jersey, $10 00a12 00; Sackett's Belle berries, $17 00a17 50 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—We can report liberal receipts; the result was that prices are weak, with a declining tendency; we can report sales at $3 00a3 25 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The active demand we have noted for peaches continues; holders continue very firm in their views; sales of haves, 9¼a10c; mixed, 8a8½c; quarters, 7a7½c.

EGGS—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand; the extreme rates are 28a30c

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a god demand for local purposes. The general impression among dealers is that prices have reached the top, at least for the present; we are noted sales of good spring extras, $7a7 25; choice Minnesota bakers' four, $7 62a7 87; good to choice winter wheat, $7 25a7 37 ½ bbl.

GRAIN—Steady but not very active, we can report sales of: Wheat—good to prime red, $1 43a1 45; white, $1 48a1 50. Oats—firm and in good demand; we note sales prime white, 47a48c, and holders not anxious to sell, the tendency being upward. Corn—scarce and wanted with an upward tendency; we are noted sales of shelled at 75c, with a small stock to operate in. Rye—the market quiet and prices unchanged, 90c. Barley—the demand is improving, prices, however, are without change; we note sales of spring, 80a85c; fall, 85a90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 18—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull, and 3c lower, No. 1 red winter, $1 37. Corn dull, and prices a shade lower, a 69c; Oats quiet and weak at 39c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one; there was nothing doing of importance; holders of the new material are firmer in their views, and are asking an advance for certain deliveries; buyers, however, continue shy, and are not inclined to operate just at present. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Holders were disposed to sell at the following figures:

Spot	12¼c
October	12¼c
S. O. all year	12c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 67½
Lower Creek	4 80
Oil City	5 05

REFINED.

Market appears firmer. We quote as follows:

October	24⅜c
Spot	24c
November	24¼c
December	24¼c
B. O. all year	24¼c

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—The *Herald* says: The market was dull, and dealers displayed but little disposition yesterday until the close, when a better feeling became apparent, and sellers were scarce save at prices slightly advanced from those of the early part of the day; at the close prices were a trifle firmer, with a similar feeling in Eastern markets.

UPPER CREEK.

2,500	bbls.	Church Run, spot	4 70
1,000	"	Penna Trans	4 57½
500	"	"	4 57½
500	"	Titusville pipe	4 57½
500	"	" "	4 55
1,000	"	" "	4 57½

LOWER CREEK.

1,000	bbls	Regardless, spot	$4 80
500	"	Pet'm Centre 47 gravity	4 85
1,000	"	46 gravity	4 82½
1,000	"	B. O. all year	5 10
1,000	"	Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 87¼
250	"	Rouseville	4 87

NEW YORK, October 18.—Closing of the 17th. Refined shows no improvement; cargoes quoted at 23¾a24c; the demand for crude bulk is more liberal, and prices steady.

SALES:

500	bbls	Regular gravity 14¾c
1,000	"	46 gravity, B. O. 14¾c

Philadelphia delivery firmer; more inquiry for short delivery.

SALES:

2,000 bbls Refined for Oct 24c½

OIL CITY, October 18.—Market firm; ordinary Lower Creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 02.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 18.—Market quiet at $4 80.

ROUSEVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 70a4 80

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Market quiet and firm.

Standard white	24⅛a24½c
Crude	14c
Cases	28½c
Futures	24½c
November	24¼c
December	24½c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 12, 1871.

REMKS—As we have repeatedly stated before, there is really not enough wool in this section of country upon which to base a market. Eastern agents came in swarms and gathered up all the wool in this region, even before it was clipped from the backs of the sheep. Hence, all that is left for our dealers are stray lots of a few pounds, the holders of which must have been absent when the before mentioned agents passed along, else it, too, would have found its way East. We have no change to note in prices. The following will be paid for wool, in large or small quantities, by Pittsburgh dealers-

Common fleece	50a52c.
Fine fleece	50a56c.
Unwashed	30a40c.
Combing fleece	58a60c.
Tub washed	60a65c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 18, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle to-day was heavy; making the arrivals for the week fair. The quality of the offerings is good; the market is slow and dull; buyers take hold sparingly, and seem very cautious about their operations. Prices are about the same as yesterday, though the feeling is not quite so good. A bunch of 8 cattle brought $5 75, but they were extra and could not be taken as a standard of the market. The very top of the market is conceded to be $5 50 and there are but few that bring even this price; the great majority of sales being made below 5c. The following are the current rates:

Extra 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. steers	$5 25a5 35
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,300	4 75a5 00
Common to med. 1,000 to 1,100	4 00a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs was heavy to-day; the market was but moderately active and prices are lower. Yorkers sold to day for 20c per hundred pounds less than they brought yesterday; on prime the decline is not so great, probably not more than 12½c per hundred dounds. The feeling is inclined downwards and if arrivals come plenty lower rates will undoubtely rule. The following are the quotations ruling:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 70
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 94
Good to prime New York	4 70
Rough to common	4 35

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheeps were fair. The market, under the influence of a good shipping demand, was active, and prices were well sustained. The receipts thus far have been hardly a full supply for the market, and most everything is sold. The market to-night closed firm, at the following rates:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 99 lbs	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25a4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25a3 75

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices have declined 1a3c; white Wabash, $1 45; amber Michigan, $1 46; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 44; No. 1 red winter, $1 45; No. 2 red winter, $1 41½; extra white Michigan, $1 57. Corn dull, and prices a shade lower; high mixed, 58¾a59c; low mixed, 57¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 37c. Freight to Buffalo, 5½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 18.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were seventeen cars or 340 head. In addition there were large droves from Washington, Lawrence, Greene and Butler counties, and also Ohio, making in all between 1,000 and 1,200 head of cattle on sale this morning. The run was the heaviest that has been this season, and the offerings largely in excess of the demand. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good, although there was some stock and thin cattle on sale. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. The butchers were evidently disposed to purchase cattle at their own figures or not at all, and they succeeded in getting all they wanted at the lowest prices that have ruled in Allegheny for at least ten years. Most of them purchased cattle ahead, and so long as the arrivals are as heavy as they have been for some time past, the markets will rule low, as butchers have a supply on hands and it is very hard to advance the market when such is the case. Quite a large number of cattle were left unsold, some of which were driven to the country, and the balance sent to East Liberty for wholesale. There were quite a number of farmers in the market, inquiring for stock cattle, of which class there were a good many on sale. Some sales were made but at very low prices, and there was evidently too much difference between buyers and sellers on this class, as the sales did not foot up what they would have done had buyers taken hold freely. The market on the whole was a very unsatisfactory and unprofitable one for those who had cattle on sale, and we have to notice an unusual amount of growling from drovers about hard markets. It looks as if matters will continue so until the supply of grass cattle, which are coming on the markets now very freely, get worked off. The following are the ruling prices for the different grades of cattle as sold this day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 75; prime, 1,200 lbs do, $5 25a5 35; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do, $4 50a4 75; medium, $4a4 25; common, $3 25a3 75; bulls, $2; cows and heifers dull from $2 50a3 50; stockyrs, $2 87a3 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was about 1,200 head, and in quality about the same as last week's offerings. The market opened up fair and continued so until the close. The number on sale, though not large, was equal to the demand, and sales were made at about last week's prices. At about eleven o'clock the market was over, and very few left unsold. The following were the sales:

Adam Eckert sold 67 head of Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 per head; lambs from $2 00 to $4 00. Also 54 head Beaver county sheep from $2 00 to $3 50, and 54 lambs from $2 00 to $3 00.

Bingam & McNeese sold 150 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 50 to $5 00 per head. Lambs from $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

P. Schedmantel & Flinner sold 200 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 per head. Lambs from $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 30 head of lambs from Lawrence county at figures from $2 to $3 per hundred pounds; sent 110 head sheep to East Liberty.

Robert McCaslin sold 130 head sheep and lambs from Lawrence county. Sheep at prices from $3 50 to $4 50 per head; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50.

Neely & Fairly sold 250 head of Armstrong county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 25 to $4 per head; lambs from $2 to $3 per head.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was the largest of the season. In addition to the supply regular dealers had on hand, there were quite a number in the hands of transient drovers. The market was active, the butchers purchasing liberally. Sales were made in a retail way of nearly 300 head, which is considered a a supply for this market. Prime hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 50; fair, $5 25; medium $5; common $ 50 to $4 76.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Gold was heavy and unchanged on free sales by foreign bankers and a government purchase of five million bonds. The price touched 112⅞ and closed at 113a113⅛.

Loans were made at three per cent. per annum to one sixty-fourth per day for use and two per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $36,000,000.

It is understood that the Treasury will sell only a million to-morrow.

Governments were heavy and lower and closed feverish.

Treasury awards of four millions was made at from 110.08 to 110.47.

Money was stringent at 7 per cent. currency to gold interest and 1-32 to ¼ per cent for turning stocks. It closed rather easier at 1-32 for turning.

State bonds were dull and heavy.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Tobacco—fairly active at unchanged prices; sales of 50 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 16¾a17½c. Flour firm; extra family at $6 50. Grain firm, demand good. Wheat—red and white $1 40a1 50. Corn, ear and shelled 50a55c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c. Mess pork $13 50. Bacon shoulder 7¼c; clear rib sides 8c, clear 8¼c. Sugar cured hams 16½c. Lard 9¾a11¼11¼c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

MARRIED.

DRAVO—MCKEE—On TUESDAY EVENING, October 17th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by the Rev. John A. Gray, assisted by Rev. J. A. Pearce, A. CLARKE DRAVO to PHŒBE J., daughter of Samuel M'Kee, Esq.

TILDEN—BUTLER—On Thursday evening, October 5th, at the residence of the bride's brother Richard A. Butler, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, O. by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, ALICE, daughter of Catherine S. and the late Major JOHN B. Butler, of Pittsburgh, Pa. to Mr. GEORGE T. TILDEN of Boston, Mass.

BECK—CAMERON—At Cincinnati, October 5th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WASHINGTON BECK, of East Birmingham, to Miss SARAH [illegible], daughter of the late Robert Cameron, Esq.

VANKIRK—WHIGHAM—On TUESDAY EVENING, October 3d, 1871, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, M'Keesport, Pa., by Rev. G. M. Hair, assisted by Rev. A. H. Elder, T. R. VANKIRK, M. D., and Miss JENNIE daughter of Wm. Whigham, Esq., all of M'Keesport, Pa.

DAVIS BECK—On Thursday evening, October 12th, 1871, by the Rev. W. M. Young, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Mount Washington borough, Mr. THOMAS W. DAVIS to Miss SUE M. BECK, daughter of John Beck, Esq., of the Clinton iron Works.

YOUNG—SUTMEYER.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday evening, October 19 h, 1871, by Rev. F. Schreb, Mr. JOHN YOUNG and Miss EMMA, eldest daughter of H. Sutmeyer Esq., all of Allegheny city.

DIED:

MCCANDLESS—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM F. J., eldest son of William G. and Elizabeth F. McCandless, aged 4 years and 10 months.

TIDBALL—October 10th, 1871, THOMAS TIBBALL, aged 55 years.

MARKLAND—On Thursday evening, at 11 o'clk, ISABELLA, wife of Henry Markland, in the 60th year of her age.

MURRAY—At New Bethel, Pa., Mr. P. MURRAY, on the 6th of October. Will be buried from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. P. O'Reilly, 212 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

DUNN—On Thursday, October 5th, at 6 o'clock, A. M., JOHN C. DUNN.

CUNNINGHAM—Suddenly, Saturday evening October 7, MRS. MATILDA, wife of Robert Cunningham, aged 46 years.

CRONIN—On Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, MARY A. CRONIN, aged 25 years.

THORN—On Monday evening, October 16th, at twenty minutes of eleven o'clock, BELLA, daughter of DR. J. S. and A. M. THORN, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

DORAN—On Tuesday morning, October 17th, at three o'clock, MARY DORAN, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

TEWART—On Monday, October 16th, 1871, at his residence on the Washington Turnpike, Union township, WILLIAM H. STEWART, in the 66th year of his age.

MURPHY—On Monday morning, October 16th, at 12½ o'clock p. m., IDA E., youngest daughter of J. B. and Caroline M. Murphy.

WOODHOUSE—On Friday evening, October 13, 1871, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Jas. M. Kirby, Temperanceville, Miss ALICE LOGAN WOODHOUSE, fourth daughter of the late Atcheson Woodhouse, of Allegheny.

THOMPSON—On Thursday evening October 12, at 1 o'clock JAMES WAKEFIELD, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth M. Thompson, aged 20 years 7 months and 8 days.

POWNAL—On Friday morning October 13 Mrs D. POWNAL.

MONTOOTH—On Wednesday morning, October 11th, at 3½ o'clock, HATTIE RALSTON, wife of Miller E. Montooth, and daughter of William, Jr., and Jane D. Crawford.

GREY—On Thursday morning, October 12, 1871, at 1½ o'clock, Miss MAGGIE, daughter of John and Mary Grey, aged 23 years and 3 months.

PICKERING—Thursday morning, October 12th, at 9 o'clock, CHAS. PICKERING, aged 66 years.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the Stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an antibilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint develops itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60.000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
To be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
132d REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn MONDAY, Nov. 27th, 1871.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000 / Five prizes $500 / Ten prizes $100 — EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Whole Number of Cash Gifts, 1,000.

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $300. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Five Gold American Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. 800 Gold and Silver Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver Plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Silver Plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gent's Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension) etc.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Ticket, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O.
302 W. 5th street. oct28

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL Representatives of Michael Ranck late of East Earl Township, Lancaster County Pa., deceased. You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to be held on the 20th day of November, 1871 at 10 o'clock, A. M. to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Ranck deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by an inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.
oct 21;4tw F. MYERS, Sheriff.

FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., two tracts of land, to wit: one containing about 183 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Beemer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 53 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of C. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Meek, Executors, Moon township, near Sharon church. oct21 4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
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